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FM 22-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

Superseded by FM 22-5 JUN 58

DRILL

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CEREMONIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

• JUNE 1953

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This manual supersedes FM 22-5, 2 June 1950, including C 1, 8 March 1951.

**DRILL
AND
CEREMONIES**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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JUNE 1953

*United States Government Printing Office
Washington : 1953*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 June 1953

FM 22-5 is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[AG 300.7 (22 May 53)]

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For explanation of distribution formula, see SR 310-90-1.

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8 March 1951*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. Purpose and Scope

This manual presents army drill and ceremonies. It gives the techniques for teaching drill and ceremonies; the methods for developing the command voice; the school of the soldier; the manual of arms for the rifle, automatic rifle, pistol, carbine, and guidon; unit drill through units of regimental size; and ceremonies, inspections, and mounted drill.

2. Definitions, Symbols, Capitalization

a. Definitions of drill terms used in this manual usually appear at the beginning of each chapter in which they are first used.

b. Symbol keys accompany figures, and a reference key for all symbols appears in Appendix II, figure 70.

c. Capitalization. *Preparatory commands* (par. 7) and *supplementary commands* (par. 8) are shown in **SMALL CAPITALS**, and *commands of execution* (par. 7) in **LARGE CAPITALS**. *Combined commands* (par. 7) are also shown in **LARGE CAPITALS** although they are sometimes used as *supplementary commands*.

3. Drill and Ceremonies

a. During his first few weeks in the army the soldier often asks "Why are drill and ceremonies needed? Why couldn't I use my time more advantageously learning how to fire my weapon?" The answers are that individual efforts alone do not bring survival or victory for the soldier; that the soldier has to learn teamwork and the value of unified and cooperative action so thoroughly that they guide his later actions instinctively. The first opportunity that the army has to build the spirit of teamwork is on the parade ground. Here, all soldiers learn that there can be no orderly movement of men or units without a precise and united effort. Here, every man learns to play his part in the squad, platoon, or company, just as every member of a football team. The commands for drill and ceremonies take on a similar meaning to the signals barked out by the quarterback. After a short time passes, the soldier knows what to do in response to a command. He also knows what his friends will do and his confidence grows in himself and his friends. Teamwork results, unit pride grows, and a solid foundation is established for further training of all types.

b. Drill consists of certain movements by which the squad, platoon, or company is moved in an orderly manner from one formation to another or from one place to another. These movements are executed with order and precision. Each member of the squad does his part with exactness so that on command the squad moves instantly, smartly, and

smoothly. The men are trained to stand, step off, march, halt, and to handle the rifle smoothly as individuals and in unison as members of the squad.

c. Drill training begins the day the soldier enters the Army. In the beginning, he is taught individually the foot movements and the manual of arms. Immediately following this instruction he practices these movements while marching, halting, and in combination with the handling of his weapon. These exercises are repeated until they are performed smartly and automatically in response to a command. He is then placed in a squad and trained to do all these movements together with other men. His squad is then placed in a platoon with other squads, where he learns other movements. Finally, companies, battalions, and regiments are drilling smartly and with smoothness and precision.

d. Ceremonies are formations and movements in which a large number of troops participate. They execute movements in unison and with precision upon command just as in drill. Although the colors and standards and the martial music add color to military ceremonies, their primary value is in rendering honors, preserving traditions, and for stimulating esprit de corps. A ceremony may inspire hundreds or even thousands of men to work as a great team; standing at attention in ranks, making 1,000 rifles click like one, or marching with machine-like precision. Esprit de corps is generated and every soldier in the unit becomes proud of himself and his unit as a result of snappy appearance and precise group performance.

Section II. DRILL INSTRUCTION

4. Conduct of Instruction

a. The progress made by individuals and units in precise and unified action in drill and ceremonies is determined by—

- (1) The methods of instruction and the thoroughness of the instructors.
- (2) The organization of training groups into units of the most effective instructional size (*c* below).

b. The step-by-step method is the most effective way for instructing in drill and ceremonies. The steps of this method are—

- (1) Give the name of the movement or exercise and its practical use to the individual or unit.
- (2) Give the command to be used for the movement or exercise, and explain its elements: the preparatory command and the command of execution (par. 7).
- (3) Explain the movement and the command so that soldiers may understand the pertinent points of the demonstration.
- (4) Demonstrate the movement or exercise to the instructional group. If the movement is a precision movement, the demonstrators execute it by the numbers (par. 5), one count or movement at a time and in the cadence (quick time, double time) in which it is to be executed. If the movement is not a precision movement, the demonstrators

are talked through each part of the movement to acquaint soldiers with the pertinent points to be practiced.

(5) Give practical work by the numbers and talk through the movement or exercise. Instructors and assistant instructors supervise each movement or exercise closely and repeat these movements until precise movements become habitual.

c. Instruction and practical work in all phases of the school of the soldier and squad drill are most effectively presented in training groups of squad size. When enough instructors are not available to permit instruction in groups of squad size, larger groups, in a "U" or "V" formation, may be handled effectively for the explanation and demonstration phases by a single instructor and two or three assistants. In the "U" formation, the three squads of soldiers are formed one rank deep to the front and sides of the instructor; one assistant demonstrates the movements for each squad. In the "V" formation the soldiers are formed one or two ranks deep on two sides of an instructor and two assistants; one assistant demonstrates the movement for the group on each side of the "V." Instruction in platoon drill or larger unit drills and ceremonies is best explained and demonstrated to soldiers by a training group of platoon size. The practical work in platoon drill is executed by the platoon as a unit. The practical work in larger units than a platoon (company, battalion) is most effectively conducted when the organized elements of the unit are left intact for drill

purposes rather than arbitrarily breaking the larger unit up into training groups of any given size.

5. Additional Techniques for Drill Instruction

a. By the numbers is the method by which precision movements of two or more counts are demonstrated, learned, and practiced, one count (movements) at a time. By this method, the soldier is enabled to learn and the instructor to correct in detail each movement of a command. The instructor commands **BY THE NUMBERS** before giving the commands for the movement (**BY THE NUMBERS, ABOUT, FACE**). The first count of the movement is executed on the command of execution **FACE**. Succeeding counts are executed one at a time at the commands **READY, TWO; READY, THREE; etc.**

*b. All subsequent commands are executed by the numbers until the command **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS** is given.* For example, in teaching right and left face, the command **BY THE NUMBERS** would be given at the beginning of the practical exercise. Each facing is repeated several times by the numbers until the instructor gives **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS**. The same exercises will then be repeated in the cadence (par. 13) for the movement. Subsequent movements given would also be executed in the cadence for the movement.

c. Talking through a movement is the method by which an exercise containing several nonprecision movements is demonstrated, learned, and practiced. Each movement is executed as it is described. In **FIX BAYONETS** for example, the instructor tells the soldiers to move the muzzle of the rifle to their

left, and grasp it below the stacking swivel with the left hand. The soldiers execute these steps. Then the instructor tells them to grasp the bayonet with the right hand with the back of the hand toward the body. The soldiers execute these steps. The remaining steps for fixing bayonets are completed in a similar manner. The movement would then be practiced in normal cadence.

d. Oral examinations are given soldiers at regular intervals throughout their training in drill and ceremonies. These examinations are given with the minimum number of students per instructor. Each soldier is required to give instruction to other members of his group as if they had no previous knowledge of the subject. The instructor rates the soldiers for instructional ability and technical knowledge. The group of soldiers will find that they increase their grasp of the subject and teach themselves by the repetition required in the examination.

e. Competitive drill exercises are conducted to determine the best drilled individual and unit within larger units. Appropriate prizes are awarded at ceremonies to the winners in this competition.

6. Command Voice

Instructors should pay particular attention to developing command voice in soldiers. This can be done by—

a. Setting the example; that is, by giving all commands to soldiers with the correct voice control, distinctness, inflection, cadence, and snap (pars. 9 and 14).

b. Encouraging the members of an instructional group to practice commands with help of the instructors.

c. Giving the members of an instructional group the opportunity to command.

CHAPTER 2

COMMANDS AND THE COMMAND VOICE

Section I. COMMANDS

7. General

A drill command is the oral order of a commander. The commander gives all commands to his unit, except in the few cases mentioned in this manual.

a. Most drill commands have *two parts*, known as the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution*. Neither of these parts is actually a command by itself, but they are termed commands to simplify instruction.

- (1) *The preparatory command* states the movement or formation to be carried out and mentally prepares the individual for its execution. In the command FORWARD, MARCH, the preparatory command is FORWARD.
- (2) *The command of execution* tells when the movement is to be carried out. In FORWARD, MARCH, the command of execution is MARCH.

b. In some commands the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined, for example: FALL IN, CONTINUE THE MARCH, DRESS RIGHT, CLOSE ON LEADING PLA-

TOON, AT EASE, and REST. These commands are given *without inflection* and at a uniformly high pitch and loudness comparable to that for a normal command of execution.

c. Generally, when giving commands to his troops, the commander faces them.

d. For a change in direction, the preparatory command and the command of execution are given so as to end as the foot corresponding to the direction of the turn or movement strikes the ground.

e. The commander gives AS YOU WERE to cancel a command that is given or to begin again a movement improperly begun. On the command AS YOU WERE, the movement stops and the men resume their former position or movement.

8. Supplementary Commands

a. When a movement is commanded by a platoon leader or the commander of a company or higher unit and an element of the unit is required to execute a movement different from the other elements, or the same movement at a different time, the subordinate commander gives a *supplementary command*.

b. Generally, supplementary commands are given between the preparatory command and command of execution of the company or higher unit commander. In some cases the supplementary commands follow the command of execution (par. 86).

c. In ceremonies or when an element is part of a larger drill unit, the element leader turns his head toward the element and over his right shoulder to give his commands. He does not face about.

Section II. THE COMMAND VOICE

9. General

The precision with which a command is executed is determined by the manner in which the command is given. A correctly delivered command is loud and distinct and will be understood clearly by everyone in the unit. Correct commands have a tone, cadence, and snap that demand willing, correct, and immediate response.

10. Voice Control

a. The loudness of a command is adjusted to the number of men in the unit. Normally, the commander places himself in the front and center of his unit and speaks facing his unit so that his voice reaches all the men.

b. It is necessary for the voice to have carrying power, but excessive exertion is unnecessary and harmful. A typical result of "trying too hard" is the almost unconscious tightening of the neck muscles to force out sound. This will produce strain, hoarseness, sore throat, and, worst of all, indistinct and jumbled sounds instead of clear commands. Ease is achieved through good posture, proper breathing, correct adjustment of throat and mouth muscles, and confidence.

c. The best posture for giving commands is at the position of attention (fig. 6). Soldiers in formation notice the posture of their leader. If this posture is unmilitary (relaxed, slouched, stiff, or uneasy) his men will imitate it.

d. The most important muscle used in breathing is the diaphragm, the large muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm automatically controls normal breathing and is used to control the breath in giving commands.

e. The cavities of throat, mouth, and nose act as amplifiers and help to give fullness (*resonance*) and *projection* to the voice.

11. Distinctness

a. Distinctness depends on the correct use of the tongue, lips, and teeth, which are used to form the separate sounds of a word and to group the sounds into syllables. Distinct commands are effective. Indistinct commands cause confusion. All commands can be pronounced correctly without loss of effect. Place emphasis on correct enunciation (distinctness). To enunciate clearly make full use of your lips, tongue, and lower jaw.

b. To develop the ability to give clear, distinct commands, practice giving commands slowly and carefully, prolonging the syllables. Then gradually increase the rate of your delivery until the proper cadence is developed, still having each syllable distinct.

12. Inflection

Inflection is the rise and fall in pitch and tone changes of the voice.

a. *The preparatory command* is the command which indicates the movement. Each preparatory command should be pronounced with a generally rising inflection. The most desirable pitch of the

voice when beginning a preparatory command is near the level of the natural speaking voice. A common fault with beginners is to start the preparatory command in a pitch so high that, after employing a rising inflection for the preparatory command, it is impossible to give the command of execution with clarity or without strain. *A good rule to remember is to begin a command near the natural pitch of the voice.*

b. *The command of execution* is the command which indicates when a movement is to be executed. It is given in a tone sharper and in a pitch slightly higher than that of the last syllable of the preparatory command. It must have plenty of snap. The best way to develop a command voice is to practice commands like PLATOON, HALT. Figures 1 through 5 show graphically how commands should sound and how they should be given.

c. *In some commands* such as FALL IN and CLOSE ON LEADING PLATOON, the preparatory command and command of execution are combined. These commands are given *without inflection* and at a uniformly high pitch and loudness comparable to that for a normal command of execution.

13. Cadence.

a. Cadence in commands means uniform and rhythmic flow of words. The interval between commands is generally of uniform length for any given troop unit. This is necessary so that everyone in the unit will be able to understand the preparatory command and will know when to expect the command of execution. For the squad or platoon in march, ex-

cept when supplementary commands need to be given, the best interval of time is that which allows one step to be taken between the preparatory command and the command of execution. For example:

ONE	TWO	THREE
PLATOON		HALT

The same interval is best for commands given at the halt. To develop the proper cadence for commands at a halt, count the cadence ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, in quick time; then given commands RIGHT, FACE, without interrupting the cadence:

ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR
RIGHT		FACE	

Longer commands, such as BY THE RIGHT FLANK, MARCH, must be begun so that the preparatory command will end on the proper foot, and leave a full count between the preparatory command and command of execution:

LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT
BY THE RIGHT FLANK			MARCH

Pronounce each word distinctly.

b. For a platoon, company, or larger unit, when supplementary commands are necessary, the interval must be long enough to let the other leaders give their preparatory commands or to give the supplementary command for their particular unit. The following example shows proper cadence for giving the command RIGHT, FACE, to a company in line or column of platoons.

ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	ONE	TWO
RIGHT		RIGHT		FACE	
(Company Commander)		(Platoon Leaders)		(Company Commander)	

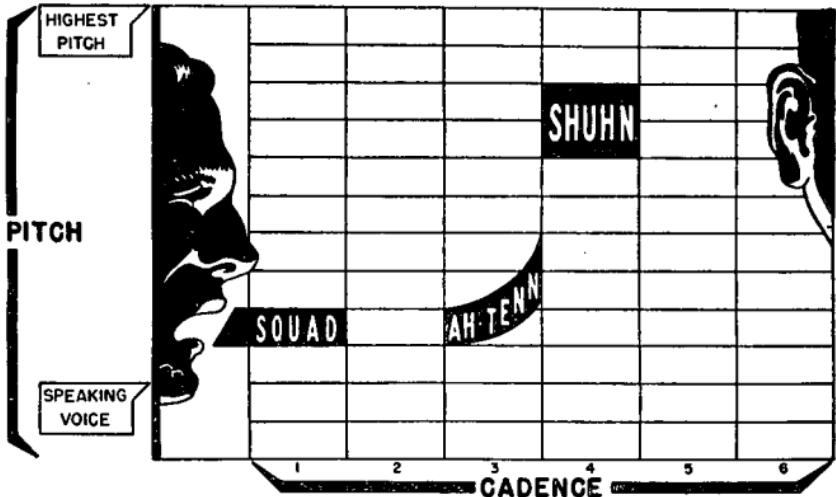


Figure 1. Diagram of the command, SQUAD, ATTENTION.

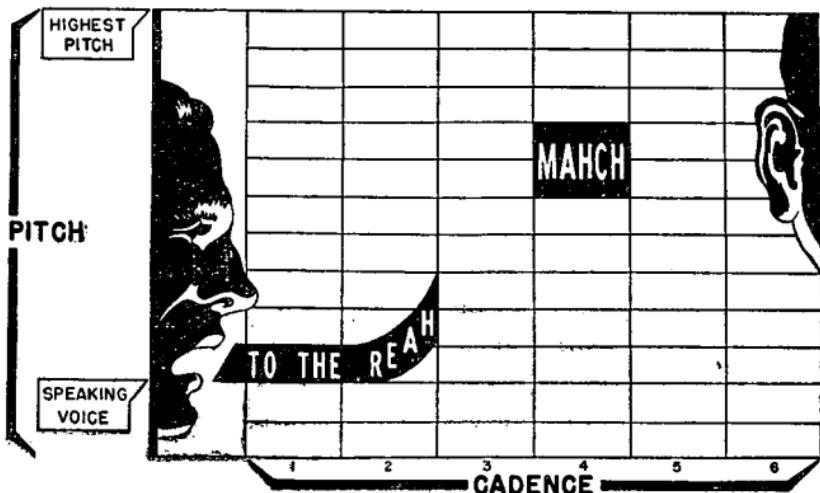


Figure 2. Diagram of the command, TO THE REAR, MARCH.

14. Snap

Snap is that extra quality in a command that demands immediate response. It expresses confidence,

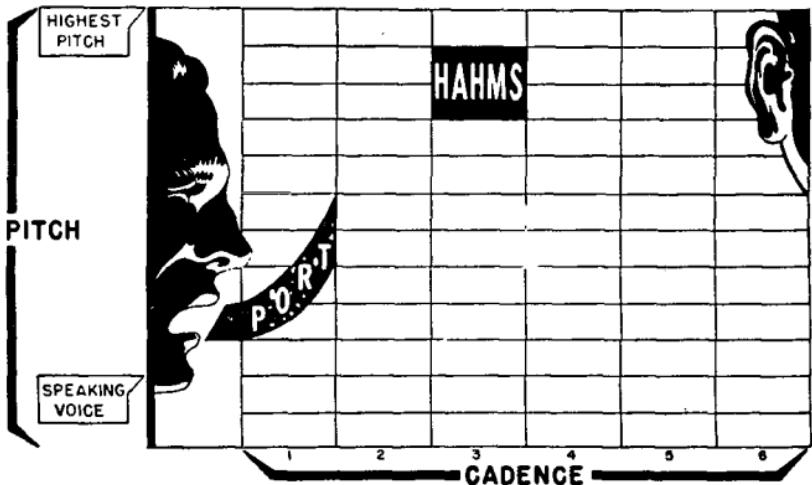


Figure 3. Diagram of the command, PORT, ARMS.

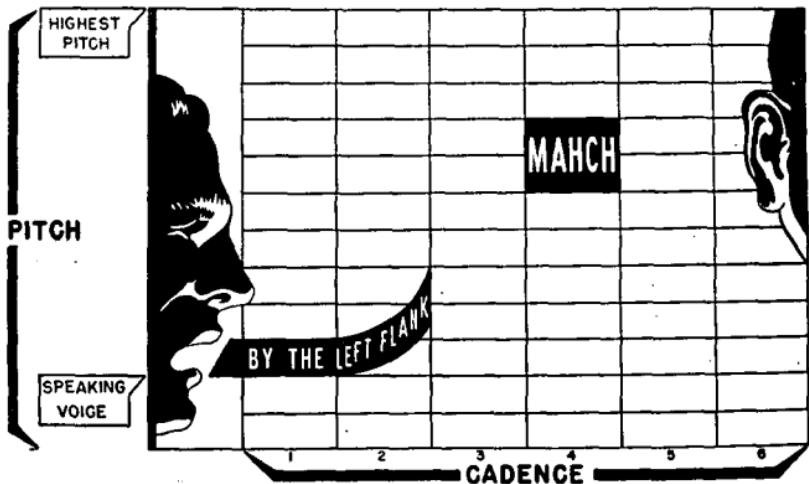


Figure 4. Diagram of the command, BY THE LEFT FLANK, MARCH.

alertness, and decisiveness—complete control of one's self and the situation. You should get as much snap into your commands as possible, but never neglect

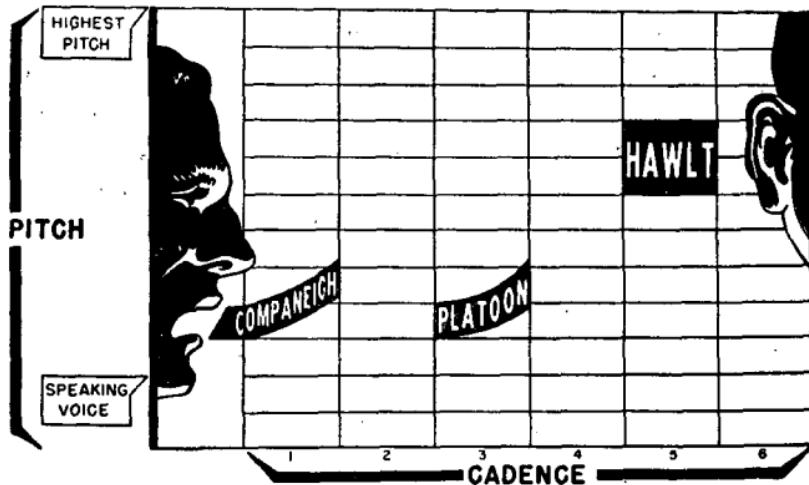


Figure 5. Diagram of the command, COMPANY (PLATOON) HALT.

distinctness for snap. Be sure of your knowledge of commands and the ability to voice them effectively.

15. Mass Commands

a. In order to develop confidence and enthusiasm in commands, mass commands may be used. This means that all members of the unit being trained speak the commands in unison and execute them.

b. When the instructor wants his unit to use mass commands, he says AT YOUR COMMAND. He then gives the preparatory command describing the movement he wants performed; for example, FACE THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT. His command of execution is COMMAND. When he says COMMAND, all men in the unit give the command RIGHT, FACE in unison and execute it.

c. The following mass commands are the ones normally used.

- (1) CALL THE PLATOON TO ATTENTION, COMMAND.
- (2) HAVE THE PLATOON STAND AT PARADE REST, COMMAND.
- (3) FACE THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT, COMMAND.
- (4) MARCH THE PLATOON FORWARD, COMMAND.
- (5) MARCH THE COLUMN TO THE LEFT, COMMAND.
- (6) MARCH THE PLATOON BY THE LEFT FLANK, COMMAND.
- (7) MARCH THE PLATOON AT HALF STEP, COMMAND.
- (8) HALT THE PLATOON, COMMAND.

d. Mass commands are suitable for use with instruction in movements, and for developing the command voice. Movements requiring supplementary commands are not applicable to mass commands.

e. When the instructor wants to stop mass commands, he says AT MY COMMAND. The normal method of drilling is then resumed.

16. Individual Commands From Ranks

After a unit has acquired some skill in executing commands and in giving mass commands, the instructor may designate an individual by name or place in ranks and have him give commands. He designates the man while marching or at a halt and describes the movement to be performed as he does for mass commands, except that he does not add

COMMAND. The designated man then gives the appropriate command, remaining in his position in ranks and executing the movement with the platoon. After the man has given several commands, the instructor and the rest of the group critique his performance.

CHAPTER 3

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER WITHOUT ARMS

17. General

a. This chapter contains most of the individual positions and movements required in drill. These positions and the correct execution of the movements in every detail should be learned before proceeding to unit drill. Absolute precision is required in drills.

b. The explanation of a movement that is executed toward either flank is given in this chapter for only one flank. To execute the movement toward the opposite flank, substitute the word "left" for "right" or "right" for "left" in the explanation.

c. Any marching movement may be executed in double time unless stated specifically otherwise. When a movement is to be executed in double time from quick time and the unit is in quick time, the command **DOUBLE TIME** immediately precedes the command of execution. (When the unit is in double time, **DOUBLE TIME** is not given preceding the command of execution for the movement.)

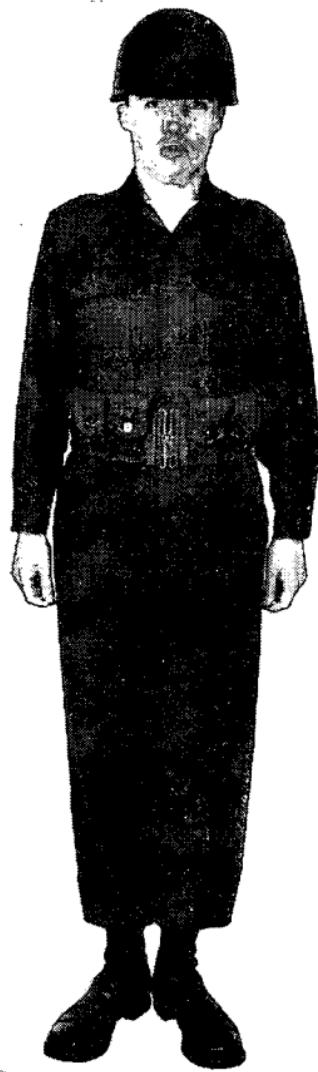
18. Definitions

To help understand the meaning of certain terms used in this chapter, the following definitions are included:

- a. *Cadence* is the uniform rhythm in which a movement is executed, or the number of steps or counts per minute at which the movement is executed.
- b. *Double time* is the cadence of 180 counts or steps per minute. It is also the name of the marching movement in which 180 thirty-six-inch steps per minute are taken.
- c. *Element* is an individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or larger unit forming a part of the next larger unit.
- d. *Step* is the distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of a marching man. A step may be any prescribed number of inches. (When the term step is used without prescribing any number of inches its means the normal thirty-inch step.)
- e. *Quick time* is the cadence of 120 counts or steps per minute. It is also the name of the marching movement in which 120 thirty-inch steps per minute are taken.

19. Position of Attention

- a. You assume the position of attention (fig. 6) on the command **FALL IN** or **SQUAD (PLATOON), ATTENTION.**
- b. To come to attention, bring your heels together smartly on the same line. Hold them as near each other as the conformation of your body permits.
- c. Turn your feet out equally, forming an angle of 45° .
- d. Keep your legs straight without stiffening or locking your knees.



*Figure 6. Position of attention
(front view).*

e. Hold your hips level, your body erect, your chest lifted and arched, and your shoulders square and even.

f. Let your arms hang naturally along the side with the thumbs along the seams of your trousers. Turn the backs of your hands outward and curl the fingers naturally.

g. Keep your head erect and hold it squarely to the front, your chin drawn in so that the axis of your head and neck is vertical. Look straight to the front.

h. Rest the weight of your body equally on the heels and the balls of your feet.

20. Rests

a. All rests are executed from the halt. They are—*parade rest, at ease, rest, and fall out*.

b. At the command REST, of PARADE, REST, (given at attention only) move your left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of your right foot. Keep your legs straight so that the weight of your body rests equally on both feet (fig. 7). At the same time, with your arms hanging naturally behind your back and below the belt line, clasp your right hand loosely with your left hand. The fingers of your right hand are held extended and joined, and both palms flattened to the rear (fig. 8). Hold your head and eyes as at the position of attention. Remain silent and do not move.

c. At the command AT EASE, keep your right foot in position. You may move, but silence is required.

d. At the command REST, keep one foot in place. You may talk and move.

e. AT EASE and REST may be commanded from the position of attention, from each other, or parade rest.

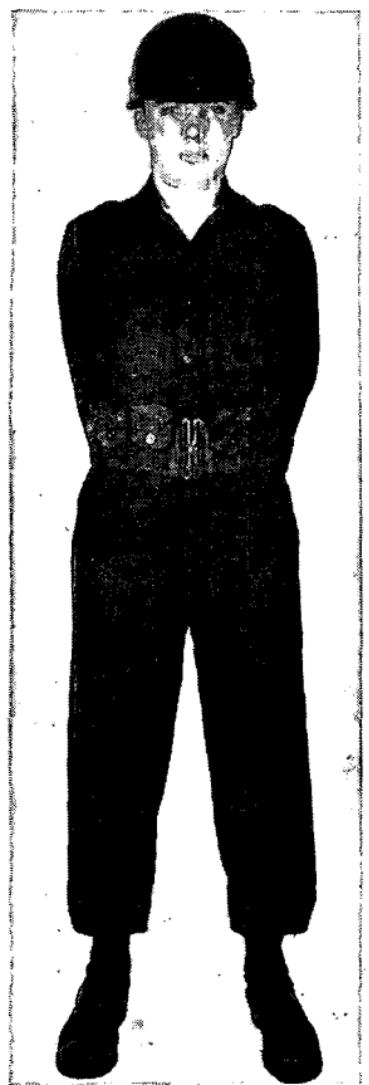


Figure 7. Parade rest (front view).



Figure 8. Parade rest (rear view).

f. At the command **FALL OUT**, given from attention only, you may leave your position in the formation, but you are required to remain in the im-

mediate area. Resume your former place in the formation in the position of attention at the command **FALL IN**.

g. In resuming the position of attention from **AT EASE**, or **REST**, take the position of parade rest at the command **SQUAD** or **PLATOON**; at the command **ATTENTION**, assume that position.

21. **Facings**

All facings are executed from the halt and in the cadence of quick time:

a. Face to the Flank. The command is **RIGHT** (**LEFT**), **FACE**. This is a *two-count* movement. At the command **FACE**, slightly raise your *left* heel and *right* toe, and turn 90° to the *right* on your *right* heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of your *left* foot, in one count. Your *left* leg is held straight without stiffness. In the second count, place your *left* foot smartly beside your *right* foot, as at attention. Hold your arms as at attention when executing this movement (fig. 9).

b. Face to the Rear. The command is **ABOUT**, **FACE**. This is a *two-count* movement. At the command **FACE**, move the toe of your *right* foot to a position touching the ground one-half the length of your foot to the rear and slightly to the left of your *left* heel. This is the *first count* of the movement (fig. 10). Do not change the position of your *left* foot and keep your *right* leg straight without stiffness, resting most of the weight of your body on the heel of your *left* foot. On the *second count*, face to the rear, turning to the right on your *left* heel and



Figure 9. First count of right face.

the ball of your right foot so that your feet are as at attention when you complete the turn. Hold your arms as at attention when executing this movement.



Figure 10. First count of about face.

22. Hand Salute

a. For instructional purposes, the command is HAND, SALUTE. This is a two-count movement. On the first count, raise your right hand smartly



Figure 11. Hand salute (front view).

until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of your headdress or forehead above and slightly to the right of the right eye. The upper arm is *horizontal* and makes approximately a 45° angle with a

line through your shoulders. The forearm and hand are straight and inclined at an angle of approximately 45° with the upper arm. Your thumb and fingers are extended and joined and your palm is down (fig. 11). On the *second count*, drop your hand and arm smartly to their normal positions by your side.

b. The hand salute is executed from the position of attention or while marching at quick time. The hand salute may also be returned or rendered while seated at duty or in a vehicle.

c. When returning or rendering an individual salute, turn your head and eyes towards the color or person saluted. When in ranks, hold your head and eyes as at attention unless otherwise prescribed.

d. When you are not armed, or your weapon is slung, or there is no prescribed salute for the weapon you are carrying, execute the *first count* of the hand salute at the command ARMS of PRESENT, ARMS. When saluting with a slung weapon, place your left hand on the sling, palm to the rear, forearm horizontal, to steady the weapon and execute the *second count* at the command ARMS of ORDER, ARMS.

23. Steps and Marchings

a. When executed from a halt, all steps and marchings except right step begin with the left foot.

b. For movements involving a turn while marching, both the preparatory command and the command of execution are completed on the foot in the direction of the turn. Normally, for units no larger than a squad or platoon, the commands are given so that there is one step between the end of the preparatory

command and the command of execution. For units larger than a platoon, time is allowed for the unit leaders to repeat the preparatory command or to give their supplementary command.

c. When instructing in marchings, it is often helpful to have the soldiers count cadence. The instructor should count cadence as little as possible. The command COUNT CADENCE, COUNT, is given as the left foot strikes the ground while marching at quick or double time. The soldiers take one more step and then count aloud for eight steps, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR. The count should be vigorous and snappy. When the unit is farther along in their training, the unit should be halted, when necessary, and marched forward again to get proper cadence. The soldiers should develop a sense of rhythm rather than depending upon counting cadence.

24. Quick Time

a. To march forward in quick time from a halt, the command FORWARD, MARCH is given. At the command FORWARD, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. At the command MARCH, step off smartly with your left foot and continue the march with 30-inch steps taken straight forward without stiffness or exaggeration of movements. Swing your arms easily in their natural arcs, 6 inches straight to the front and 3 inches to the rear of your body.

b. To halt from quick time, the command is SQUAD, HALT, given as either foot strikes the ground. At the command of execution, take one more step and

then bring the rear foot alongside, halting in two counts.

25. Mark Time

a. To march at quick time in place, the command **MARK TIME, MARCH** is given from the halt or as either foot strikes the ground while marching either at quick time or half step.

b. Being at a halt, at the command **MARCH**, raise and plant first your left foot, then the right in position as at attention. The balls of the feet are raised approximately two inches off the ground, and the movement is executed in the cadence of quick time. The arms are allowed to swing naturally.

c. When marching at quick time and the command **MARK TIME, MARCH** is given, take one more 30-inch step after the command of execution, plant your trailing foot alongside, and march in place as described in *b*, above.

d. To resume marching with a 30-inch step, the command is **FORWARD, MARCH**, given as either foot strikes the ground. Take one more step in place, then step off with the 30-inch step.

e. The halt from mark time is executed similarly to the halt from quick time.

26. Half Step

a. To march with a 15-inch step, the command **HALF STEP, MARCH**, is given on either foot, and only while marching at quick time.

b. At the command **MARCH**, take one more 30-inch step, then take 15-inch steps in quick time. The arms are allowed to swing naturally.

- c. To resume the 30-inch step, the command and execution are similar to the movement from mark time.
- d. The halt from the half step is similar to the halt from quick time.
- e. While marching at the half step, no column or flanking movements can be executed.

27. Double Time

- a. The command DOUBLE TIME, MARCH is given from a halt, or as either foot strikes the ground while marching at quick time.
- b. When the command DOUBLE TIME is given from a halt, shift the weight of your body to your right leg without noticeable movement. At the command MARCH, raise your forearms to a horizontal position, with the fingers and thumb closed, knuckles out, and step off with your left foot. Continue to march with 36-inch steps in an easy jog with the cadence of double time. Let your arms swing naturally but keep your forearms horizontal.
- c. When marching at quick time, and the command of execution for double time is completed, take one more 30-inch step, and step off with the trailing foot in double time as described in b, above.
- d. To resume quick time from double time, the command is QUICK TIME, MARCH, given as either foot strikes the ground. At the command of execution, take two more double time steps, then resume quick time, dropping your arms at your sides.
- e. At the command HALT when marching at double time, take two more double-time steps, then drop your arms and halt in two counts in quick time.

28. Double Time in Place

- a.* To double time in place, the command **IN PLACE DOUBLE TIME, MARCH**, is given from the halt or, while marching at double time, when either foot strikes the ground.
- b.* When at a halt, at the command of execution, raise your arms as in double time when marching and execute the movement similarly to mark time. Raise your feet approximately 6 inches off the ground in the cadence of double time.
- c.* When marching at double time, at the command of execution, take two more steps in double time, then bring the trailing foot alongside and double time in place as described in *b*, above.
- d.* To resume the double time, the command **DOUBLE TIME, MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground. At the command **MARCH**, take two more steps in place, then step off with the 36-inch step.
- e.* The halt from in place double time is similar to the halt from double time in marching.

29. Side Step

- a.* The command **RIGHT (or LEFT) STEP, MARCH** is given only from the halt.
- b.* At the command **MARCH**, move your *right* foot 12 inches to the *right*, then place your *left* foot beside the *right*. Continue in the cadence of quick time, keeping your legs straight without stiffness. Hold your arms by your sides.
- c.* To halt from side step, the preparatory command is given when the heels are together, and the command of execution (**HALT**) when the heels are

together the next time. The halt from the side step is executed in two counts.

d. The side step is executed only in quick time and for short distances.

30. To March Backward

a. The command BACKWARD, MARCH, is given only from the halt.

b. At the command MARCH, take a 15-inch step to the rear with your left foot, and continue in the cadence of quick time; allow your arms to swing naturally.

c. The halt from backward march is executed in two counts, similarly to the halt from quick time, and may be given as either foot strikes the ground.

d. The back step is executed only in quick time and for short distances.

31. To Face in Marching

a. There are no specific commands for a facing in marching from the halt, but for *instructional purposes*, the command BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH may be given. When marching at quick time, the command BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH is given to execute a facing in marching.

b. When at a halt, at the command MARCH, to face to the right or left in marching, pivot on the ball of your right foot and step off with your left foot in the indicated direction. The step and the pivot are executed at the same time, the movement being completed in one count. Continue marching in quick time in the new direction.

c. When marching at quick time, the commands are given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the ground. At the command MARCH, take one more step; then pivot on the ball of the leading foot and step off in the new direction, (in one count) with the trailing foot.

32. To March to the Rear

a. The command TO THE REAR, MARCH is given as the right foot strikes the ground and only while marching in quick time.

b. At the command of execution, take one more step with your left foot. Then pivot on the balls of both feet, turning completely around to the right, and step off in the new direction. The pivot takes a full count.

33. To Change Step

a. The command CHANGE STEP, MARCH, is given as the right foot strikes the ground while marching at quick time.

b. At the command of execution, take one more regular step with your left foot. Then, in one count, plant your right toe near the heel of your left foot and then step off again with your left foot.

34. To March at Ease or Route Step

a. The command ROUTE STEP, MARCH or AT EASE, MARCH, is given on either foot when marching at quick time.

b. At the command MARCH of ROUTE STEP, MARCH, take one more step and assume ROUTE STEP,

MARCH. You are not required to maintain silence or stay in step in route step. However, you must maintain the prescribed interval and distance.

c. At the command **MARCH** of **AT EASE, MARCH**, take one more step and assume **AT EASE, MARCH**. You are not required to remain in step but to remain silent and keep the prescribed interval and distance.

d. The commands **AT EASE**, and **ROUTE STEP, MARCH**, are given only from quick time or from each other. The unit must be called to attention, however, before other commands may be given. The commander counts cadence for eight steps after calling the unit to attention.

CHAPTER 4

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER WITH ARMS

Section I. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE RIFLE

35. General

- a.* Execute FALL IN with your rifle at order arms.
- b.* Facings and alinements, open and close ranks, close, and extend are normally commanded from order arms. When these movements are commanded while you are at order arms, come automatically to trail arms on the command of execution for the movement. Return your rifle to order arms on halting.
- c.* Before starting any marching movement of armed troops, the weapons are brought to right shoulder, port, trail, or sling arms by the appropriate command.
- d.* Movements for short distances are executed at trail arms by introducing the preparatory command with the command AT TRAIL. For example, AT TRAIL, THREE STEPS FORWARD, MARCH. Take the position of trail arms at the command MARCH as you step off, and resume order arms on the second count of the halt. Side step and back step are considered short distance movements under this procedure.
- e.* When at a position other than sling arms, come to port arms for double time. When in formation, the commander gives the appropriate commands.

f. To salute when you are not in ranks and at sling arms, give the hand salute (par. 22).

36. Rules for the Rifle Manual of Arms

a. The term “at the balance” refers to a point on your rifle just forward of the trigger housing (fig. 12).

b. With your left hand at the balance, the rifle is held by the thumb and fingers, and the sling is included in your grasp. The fingers are extended and joined and form a “U” with your thumb.

c. The position of the rifle known as “diagonally across the body” is as follows (fig. 13) : the barrel is up, the heel of the butt is on line with you right hip, and the barrel is at such an angle that one point of the barrel is in front of the juncture of your neck and left shoulder. The rifle is held at a height which allows the right forearm to be horizontal when the small of the stock is grasped with the right hand. The rifle is grasped at the balance with the left hand as described in *b* above.

d. The cadence for rifle movements is quick time. In early stages of instruction, precise execution is learned before acquiring the proper cadence.

e. The manual for the rifle is taught at a halt. However, to add interest to drill or lessen fatigue in long marches, movements between right shoulder and left shoulder, and port arms may be commanded when marching at attention in quick time. To move the rifle to the *left shoulder* from the *right shoulder* when marching, the command LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS is given as the *left foot* strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the *right foot*

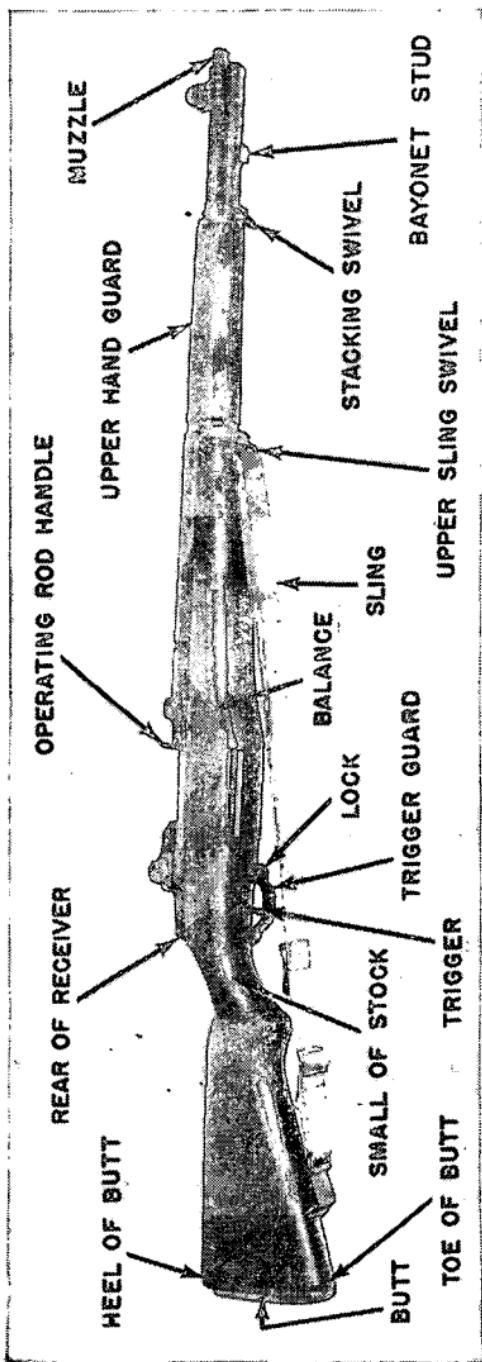


Figure 12. Drill nomenclature of the U. S. Rifle Cal .30, M1.



Figure 13. Rifle held diagonally across the body.

next strikes the ground and the *left arm* is moving forward in its natural arc. To move the rifle to the *right shoulder* from the *left shoulder* when marching, the command **RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS** is given as the *right foot* strikes the ground. The first count of this movement will be executed as the left foot strikes the ground and the right arm is moving forward in its natural arc.

f. Any position of the manual of arms may be ordered from another position with the appropriate commands, except the position of inspection arms. Port arms is the only movement that may be commanded from inspection arms. Sling and unsling arms and fix and unfix bayonets are not considered as part of the manual of arms for this purpose.

37. Order Arms

a. Order arms is the position of the soldier at attention with the rifle. It is assumed on the command **SQUAD (PLATOON), ATTENTION** from any of the rest positions except *fall out*. Order arms is assumed on the command **FALL IN** and on the command **ORDER, ARMS** from any other position in the manual except inspection arms.

b. At order arms, you are at the position of attention except for the right arm and rifle. Hold the rifle so the butt is on the ground against your right footgear, the toe of the butt being on line with your toe. Grasp the upper hand guard with the right hand in a "V" formed by your fingers extended and joined, and your thumb. The tip of your index finger and thumb are approximately on line with the for-

ward edge of the upper hand guard. Your right hand and arm are held behind the rifle so that your thumb is along your trouser seam (fig. 14).



*Figure 14. Order arms
(right side view).*



*Figure 15. Parade rest
(right side view).*

38. Rest Positions With the Rifle

The rest positions with the rifle are commanded and executed as without arms, with the following exceptions and additions.

a. On the command PARADE, REST, keep the toe of the butt on line with your right toe and hold the butt against your right footgear. Grasp the upper hand guard and straighten your right arm so the muzzle of the rifle is inclined toward the front. Place your left hand behind your back, just below the belt line, fingers and thumb extended and joined, with palm flattened and to the rear. Thrust your rifle out at the same time you move your left foot (fig. 15).

b. On the command AT EASE or REST, keep your right foot in place. Hold the rifle as in parade rest, except that your arm may be relaxed.

c. Armed troops must be at attention at order arms, port arms, stack arms, or unsling arms before FALL OUT may be given.

39. Trail Arms

a. The position of trail arms is executed on the command of execution of a march command when the command AT TRAIL precedes the preparatory command for the movement. For instructional purposes, the command TRAIL, ARMS may be used to give the position at a halt.

b. At the command ARMS, grasp the rifle with your right hand, with fingers and thumb closed



*Figure 16. Trail arms
(right side view).*

around the upper hand guard, and incline the rifle forward at an angle of approximately 30° with the vertical. Hold the butt approximately 3 inches

from the ground. This movement is executed in one count (fig. 16).

c. At the command ARMS, of ORDER, ARMS, lower the rifle to the ground with your right hand, regrasp it and hold it as described in order arms. When TRAIL, ARMS is commanded, hold your rifle at the trail until ORDER, ARMS is given.

40. Right Shoulder Arms

a. The command is RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS.
b. This is a *four count* movement. At the command ARMS, raise the rifle diagonally across your body with your right hand, grasping it at the balance with your left hand (*count one*) (1 of fig. 17). Hold your right elbow down without strain. In the *second count*, regrasp the rifle at the butt with your right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers, thumb and fingers closed around the stock with the thumb and index finger touching (2 of fig. 17). In the *third count*, place the rifle on your right shoulder with the grasp of your right hand unchanged. Release your left hand from the balance and use it to guide the rifle to your shoulder by placing your left hand at the small of the stock, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm down, and the first joint of the left forefinger touching the rear of the receiver. Keep your left elbow down (3 of fig. 17). In the *fourth count*, cut your left hand smartly back to its position by your side as at attention. At right shoulder arms, your right forearm is horizontal and your right elbow is against your side and on line with your back (4 of fig. 17).



(1)



(2)

Figure 17. Right Shoulder arms.

c. The return to order arms is a four count movement. On the command ARMS, press the rifle butt down quickly and move the rifle diagonally across



Figure 17—Continued

your body, turning the butt so as to keep the barrel up. Catch the rifle at the balance with your left hand, retaining the grasp of your right hand on the

butt (*count one*). In the *second count*, move your right hand up and across your body and grasp the upper hand guard. Do not move the rifle. In the *third count*, release your left hand from the balance and lower the rifle to your right with your right hand so that the butt is approximately 3 inches from the ground. Place your left hand on the rifle between the stacking swivel and the muzzle, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm to the rear, to steady the rifle and hold the barrel vertical. In the *fourth count*, lower the rifle gently to the order with your right hand and cut your left hand smartly to your side.

41. Port Arms

- a. The command is PORT, ARMS.
- b. This is a *two count* movement from order arms. The *first count* of the movement to port arms is the same as the first count from order to right shoulder arms (1 of fig. 18). On the *second count*, regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock, fingers and thumb closed around the stock (2 of fig. 18). At port arms, your right forearm is horizontal and the rifle is held diagonally across your body.
- c. Order arms from port arms is executed in *three counts*. At the command ARMS, move your right hand up and across your body and grasp the upper hand guard. Do not move the rifle. The remaining *two counts* are the same as the last two counts of the movement from right shoulder to order arms (fig. 19).
- d. Right shoulder arms from port arms is a *three-*



*Figure 18.
Port arms.*



Figure 19. Second to last count in order arms from port arms.

count movement. In the *first count*, regrasp the rifle at the butt with your right hand as you did in coming to right shoulder from order arms. The last two

counts are the same as the last two counts in moving from order to right shoulder arms.

e. Port arms from right shoulder arms is a *two-count* movement. The *first count* is the same as the first count from right shoulder to order arms. In the *second count*, regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock in the position of port arms.

42. Left Shoulder Arms

a. The command is **LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS.** In coming to left shoulder arms from other positions of the manual, or in going to other positions in the manual from left shoulder arms, port arms is always executed as part of the movement (1 and 2 of fig. 18).

b. In coming to left shoulder from order arms, come to port arms in the *first two counts* (1 and 2 of fig. 18). In the *third count*, place the rifle on your left shoulder with your right hand, at the same time regrasping the butt with the left hand in a manner similar to right shoulder arms (1 of fig. 20). In the *fourth count*, cut your right hand away from your side (2 of fig. 20). The position is similar to right shoulder arms.

c. Port arms from left shoulder arms is a *two count* movement. In the *first count*, reach across your chest and grasp the small of the stock with the right hand. In the *second count*, carry the rifle diagonally across your body with your right hand, and regrasp the balance with the left hand as in the position of port arms (2 of fig. 18).

d. Order or right shoulder arms from left shoulder



①

②

Figure 20. Counts three and four of left shoulder arms from order arms.

arms is a *five count* movement. The *first two counts* bring you to port arms. In the *last three counts*, go to order arms or right shoulder arms as described in paragraphs 37 and 40.

43. Present Arms

- a. The command is PRESENT, ARMS.*
- b. From order arms to present arms is a *two count* movement. In the *first count*, carry the rifle to the center of your body with your right hand. The barrel is to the rear and vertical. Grasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand, forearm horizontal, and elbow against your body. In the *second count*, grasp the small of the stock with your right hand. The barrel should be parallel to the body, about 4 inches in front of the chest.*
- c. Order arms from present arms is executed similarly to order arms from port arms.*
- d. Port arms from present arms is executed in one count by raising and twisting the rifle with the right hand, moving the muzzle to the left and regrasping the rifle at the balance with the left hand.*
- e. Present arms from port arms is executed in one count by lowering and twisting the rifle with the right hand, moving the rifle to a vertical position and regrasping it just forward of the balance with the left hand.*
- f. Movements to and from present arms, from and to other positions in the manual (except order arms), are executed by first coming to port arms.*

44. Inspection Arms

- a. The command is INSPECTION, ARMS. Port*

arms is first executed from any other position in the manual when the movement to inspection arms is executed.

b. When at port arms (*two counts*) (1 and 2 of fig. 18) on the *next count*, release your left hand from the balance, and with the fingers closed, place your left thumb on the operating rod handle and push it smartly to the rear of the rifle until it is caught by the operating rod catch. At the same time, lower your head and eyes enough to look into the receiver (fig. 21). On the *next count*, having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front and regrasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand.

c. PORT, ARMS is the only command that may be given from inspection arms. On the preparatory command, with your fingers extended and joined, place the rear edge of your right hand against the operating rod handle and move it slightly to the rear. Then depress the follower with your right thumb and allow the bolt to move forward slightly and override the rear portion of the follower. At the command ARMS, remove your right thumb from the receiver, release the operating rod handle, pull the trigger, and regrasp the small of the stock in the position of port arms.

45. Rifle Salute

a. This movement may be executed from order (fig. 22), trail, right shoulder arms (fig. 23), or left shoulder arms. For instructional purposes, the com-



Figure 21. Third count of inspection arms.

mand RIFLE, SALUTE may be used. The rifle salute is a *two count* movement.

b. When at order arms, on the *first count*, move your left arm across your body, and with the forearm and wrist straight, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm down, touch the rifle with the first joint of your forefinger at a point between the stacking swivel and the muzzle (fig. 22). If you are not in ranks, turn your head and eyes toward the person or color saluted. On the *second count*, cut your left hand smartly away to your side and turn your head and eyes to the front.

c. When saluting at *trail arms*, the movements are identical with those for saluting at order arms. However, the rifle is held in the trail arms position.

d. At *right shoulder arms*, the movement is executed by moving your left arm across your chest and touching the first joint of the forefinger to the rear of the receiver. Hold your left elbow so that the lower edge of your left forearm is horizontal. Hold the fingers, thumb, and wrist as described in b above. The palm is down (fig. 23). The *second count* of the rifle salute at right shoulder arms is similar to the return from the rifle salute at order or trail arms.

e. At *left shoulder arms*, the movement is executed by moving your right arm across your chest and touching the first joint of the forefinger to the rear of the receiver. Hold your right elbow so that the lower edge of your right forearm is horizontal. Hold the fingers, thumb, and wrist as described in b above. The palm is down as in figure 23. The *second count* of the rifle salute at left shoulder arms is sim-



Figure 22. Rifle salute at order arms.

ilar to the return from the rifle salute at order, trail or right shoulder arms.



Figure 23. Rifle salute at right shoulder arms.

46. Sling and Unsling Arms

a. The command SLING, ARMS, is given from order arms only. This movement is not executed

in cadence. If the sling is not adjusted, at the command of execution, place the butt of the rifle on your right hip and cradle the rifle in the crook of your right arm. Adjust the sling with both hands, then sling your rifle on your right shoulder in the most convenient manner. When at sling arms, your right forearm is horizontal and the barrel of the rifle is held vertical (fig. 24). If the sling is already adjusted at the command ARMS, sling your rifle in the most convenient manner.

b. The command UNSLING, ARMS is given only at the sling arms position. At the command of execution, unsling your rifle and bring it to order arms in the most convenient manner.

c. Before precise movements of the manual are given, the command ADJUST, SLINGS is given. At the command SLINGS, tighten your sling from the position described in *a* above.

47. Fix and Unfix Bayonets

a. The command FIX, BAYONETS is given at order arms.

b. At the command BAYONETS, when the bayonet scabbard is on your belt, move the muzzle of your rifle to your left front and grasp the rifle below the stacking swivel with your left hand. Then grasp the bayonet with your right hand, with the back of the hand toward your body (fig. 25). Press the bayonet catch spring with your forefinger and draw the bayonet from the scabbard. Glancing



Figure 24. Sling arms.



Figure 25. Withdrawing or replacing the bayonet.

down, turn the point of the bayonet upward and fix the bayonet on the muzzle without regrasping the bayonet. Then resume the position of order arms.

c. The command UNFIX, BAYONETS is given at order arms.

d. At the command BAYONETS, when the bayonet scabbard is on your belt, move your rifle to your left hand as when fixing bayonets. Glancing down, grasp the handle of the bayonet with your right hand and press the bayonet catch spring with the inside of your forefinger. Raise the bayonet vertically until the handle is about a foot above the muzzle of your rifle. Then keeping your eyes on the bayonet point, drop the point to the left, turning the back of your hand toward your body and return the bayonet to its scabbard. Then resume the position of order arms.

e. When the bayonet is in your haversack, fix and unfix bayonets in the most convenient manner upon receiving the commands.

f. The movements are not executed in cadence.

Section II. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE

48. General

a. Except when otherwise prescribed, the automatic rifle is carried slung over your right shoulder in a position similar to that prescribed for the rifle (fig. 24).

b. For marches and field exercises, when left shoulder arms is commanded to ease fatigue, change

your automatic rifle to your left shoulder without cadence. Otherwise, remain at sling arms during the manual, except for inspection arms when you are formed or dismissed.

c. When you are commanded AT EASE, keep your automatic rifle slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. When you are commanded REST, you may unsling your automatic rifle. When the preparatory command SQUAD OR PLATOON is given, sling your automatic rifle and come to parade rest.

e. Parade rest is executed with the automatic rifle at sling arms. Execute the remainder of the position as with the rifle.

f. When you are armed with the automatic rifle, give the hand salute when PRESENT, ARMS is given.

49. Inspection Arms

a. INSPECTION, ARMS is commanded when you are at sling arms. At the command ARMS, grasp the magazine with your left hand and release it with your right hand. Withdraw the magazine with your left hand and place it in your belt, open end down, the front of the magazine facing toward the right. Pull back the operating handle with your left hand to cock the piece and then slide the operating handle forward. Regrasp the magazine and hold it in the palm of your left hand (fig. 26). Execute this only when your unit is formed or dismissed, unless otherwise ordered.

b. At the commands INSERT, MAGAZINE or PORT, ARMS, pull the trigger on the preparatory command. On the command of execution, replace the magazine and resume the position of sling arms.



Figure 26. Inspection arms with the automatic rifle.

Section III. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE PISTOL

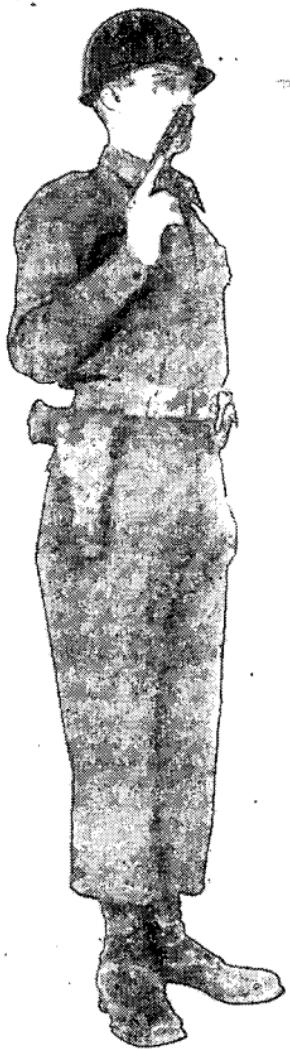
50. General

- a.* Pistol movements are not executed in cadence.
- b.* When armed with the pistol, remain at attention during the manual of arms for the rifle.
- c.* When armed with the pistol, the hand salute is given when PRESENT, ARMS is given.
- d.* Movements and positions are executed as without arms.

51. Inspection Arms

When armed with the pistol, the following movements are executed separately on the indicated commands, or in sequence when INSPECTION, ARMS is given when your unit is formed or dismissed (4 of fig. 27).

a. Raise Pistol. At the command RAISE, PISTOL, unbutton the flap of the holster with your right hand and grasp the stock, with the back of your hand outward. Draw your pistol from the holster. Bring your elbow to your side and hold your upper arm vertical and forearm at an angle from the vertical so that your hand is as high as an approximately 6 inches in front of your right shoulder. The thumb and last three fingers hold the stock and the forefinger is extended outside and along the trigger guard. The muzzle points outward and up at approximately 30° from the vertical (1 of fig. 27). If the firer wears a shoulder holster, a similar action is accomplished. At the command "Raise Pistol" the firer unbuttons the flap or snap fastener (if present), draws the



(1)



(2)

Figure 27. Inspection arms with pistol.



(3)



(4)

Figure 27—Continued.

pistol from the shoulder holster, and assumes the position of raise pistol as shown in 1 of figure 27.

b. Withdraw Magazine. At the command WITHDRAW, MAGAZINE, without lowering your right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right, press the magazine catch with your right thumb, and remove the magazine with your left hand (2 of fig. 27). Place the magazine between the left side of your belt and outer garment, open end down, front to the right.

c. Open Chamber. At the command OPEN, CHAMBER, without lowering your right hand, grasp the slide with your left thumb and first two fingers so that your thumb is on the *left* side of the slide and pointing downward. Keeping the muzzle elevated, shift the grip of your right hand so your right thumb engages the slide stop, push the slide fully to the rear, and engage the stop into its notch with your right thumb (3 of fig. 27). Resume the position of raise pistol, except with the slide to the rear, securing the magazine and holding it in your open hand at the height of your belt. The open end of the magazine is to the front and the front of the magazine is to the left.

d. Close Chamber. After the pistol has been inspected, or at the preparatory command of CLOSE CHAMBER, or PORT ARMS, press the slide stop down with the right thumb and let the slide go forward. Squeeze the trigger, and remain at raise pistol.

e. Insert Magazine. At the preparatory command of INSERT MAGAZINE, without lowering the right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right. Grasp a magazine with the first two fingers and thumb of

the left hand; withdraw it from the belt, and insert it in the pistol (2 of fig. 27). At the command of execution press it fully home and resume raise pistol (1 of fig. 27).

52. Return Pistol

a. This movement is executed on the command RETURN, PISTOL, or after inspection arms on the command ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER), ARMS after PORT, ARMS has been given.

b. At the command of execution, lower your pistol to the holster, muzzle down, back of your hand to the right. Then raise the flap of your holster with your right thumb, insert the muzzle of the pistol into the holster and thrust it home. Button the flap of the holster with your right hand. When wearing a shoulder holster, at the command RETURN PISTOL, the firer accomplishes a similar action. However, instead of lowering the pistol, the firer returns the weapon to the holster, buttoning the flap or snap fastener (if present), directly from the position of raise pistol.

Section IV. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE CARBINE

53. General

a. Except when otherwise prescribed, the carbine is carried slung over your right shoulder in a position similar to sling arms for the rifle. You remain at attention during the manual of arms for the carbine.

b. For marches and field exercises, when left

shoulder is commanded to ease fatigue, change your carbine to your left shoulder without cadence.

c. When you are commanded AT EASE, keep your carbine slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. When you are given REST, you may unsling your carbine. When the preparatory command SQUAD or PLATOON is given, sling your carbine and come to parade rest.

e. Parade rest is executed with the carbine at sling arms. (Execute the remainder of the position as described in paragraph 20.)

f. Those armed with the carbine, give the hand salute when PRESENT, ARMS is given and at all other times when the salute is required.

54. Inspection Arms

a. INSPECTION, ARMS is commanded when you are at sling arms. At the command of execution, grasp the sling with your left hand above the right, and lift the piece from your shoulder. At the same time, withdraw your right arm from between the piece and the sling. Grasp the small of the stock with your right hand, and rest the butt of the piece just in front of your right hip. The barrel is elevated at an angle of approximately 45° with the muzzle to the front. Press the magazine lock to the left with the forefinger of your right hand and, at the same time, withdraw the magazine from the receiver with your left hand and insert it between the body and belt in front of your left hip, open end down, front of the magazine to the right. Assume the position of port arms similarly to that for the rifle. With the fore-



*Figure 28. Inspection arms
with the carbine.*

finger of your right hand, pull the operating slide all the way back and press down on the operating slide catch with the right thumb, locking the operating

slide in its rear position. At the same time, lower your head and eyes to glance into the chamber. Having found the chamber empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front and regrasp the small of the stock (fig. 28).

b. Inspection arms with the carbine is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle, except when your unit is formed or dismissed.

c. At inspection arms, the only command is **PORT, ARMS**. At the command **PORT**, pull the operating handle to the rear with your right forefinger and release it without moving your carbine. Pull the trigger and regrasp the small of the stock with your right hand. At the command **ARMS**, replace the magazine with your left hand without moving your carbine, and resume port arms.

55. To Resume Sling Arms

a. **SLING, ARMS** is executed on the commands **ORDER (or RIGHT SHOULDER), ARMS** after **INSPECTION, ARMS** and **PORT, ARMS** have been given.

b. At the command of execution, grasp the sling with your left hand, thrust your right arm through the sling, and assume the position of sling arms. This movement is not executed in cadence.

Section V. MANUAL OF THE GUIDON

56. General

a. The guidon is a company (battery) identification flag. It is carried at ceremonies and when otherwise prescribed by the commander.

b. The guidon bearer is specially selected by the

company commander and receives special instruction in his duties. When armed with a rifle or carbine, the weapon is slung behind the bearer's back, muzzle up and to the left, unless otherwise ordered.

c. The guidon bearer executes *present guidon*, *parade rest*, and *order guidon* with the company. At the command of execution of other movements of the manual, it is brought to carry guidon. When the bearer is executing the facings, the guidon is brought to the carry guidon on the command of execution, and to order guidon automatically on completion of the movement.

d. With unarmed troops, the above rules apply except that order guidon is executed automatically on halting.

e. When marching at route step or at ease, the guidon may be held in either hand.

f. At ease is executed similarly to parade rest.

g. When given REST, the guidon may be held in either hand. On the preparatory command, COMPANY, hold the guidon in the right hand and assume parade rest.

57. Order Guidon

At order guidon, the ferrule is on the ground and touching the outside of right footgear opposite the ball of the right foot. The staff is held in the right hand in the "V" formed by the fingers extended and joined, and the thumb. The right hand and arm are behind the staff and the arm is bent naturally. The staff rests against the hollow of your shoulder (fig. 29). The rest of the position of order guidon is the same as the position of attention.

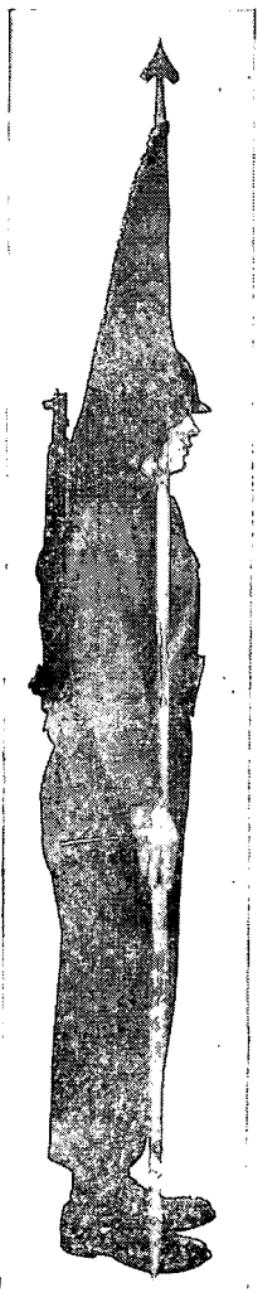


Figure 29. Order guidon (right side view).

58. Carry Guidon

a. To carry the guidon from order guidon, grasp the staff with your left hand at the height of your right shoulder. Loosen the grip of your right hand and at the same time raise the guidon with your left hand, sliding the staff through your right hand, until the ferrule is approximately 6 inches from the ground. Regrasp the staff with your right hand and cut your left hand smartly away to your side making sure that the staff remains in the vertical position (fig. 30).

b. To return to order from carry guidon, allow the staff to slide through your right hand until the ferrule is on the ground and regrasp the staff with your right hand.

c. At double time, the guidon is held diagonally across the body. The right hand grasps the staff at the position used at the carry, right forearm horizontal and the elbow near the body. The left hand grasps the staff opposite the junction of the neck and left shoulder.

59. Parade Rest

Parade rest with the guidon is executed by moving the left foot 12 inches to the left of the right foot and placing the left hand on the back just below the belt line. The staff of the guidon is inclined forward to an angle of approximately 30° from the vertical and the ferrule remains in the same position as in order guidon. See figure 31.



Figure 30. Carry guidon (right side view).

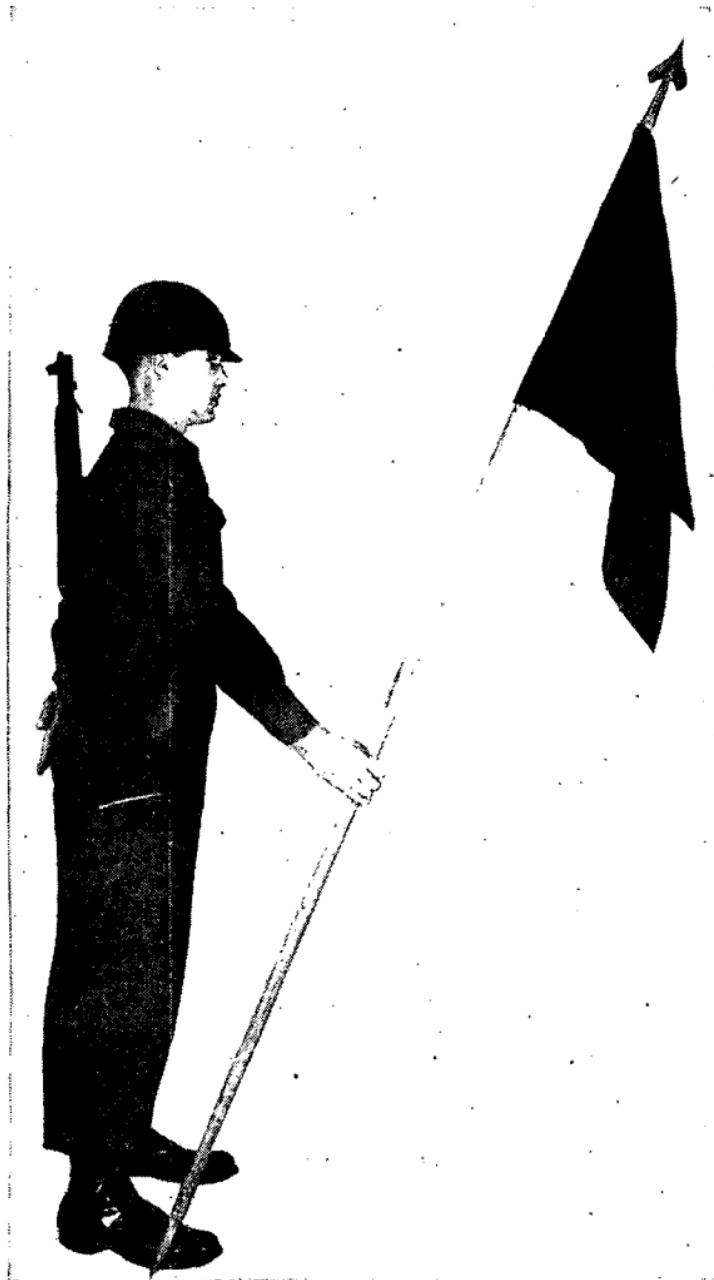
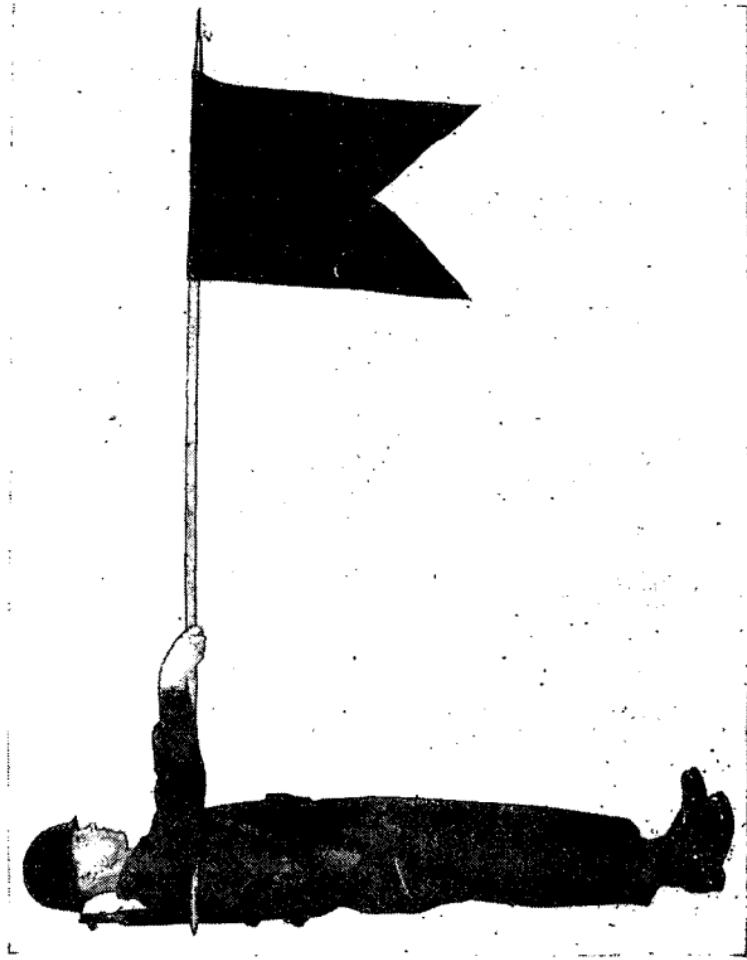


Figure 31. Parade rest with the guidon (right side view.)

Figure 32. Present guidon.



60. Present Guidon

- a.* At ARMS (of PRESENT, ARMS) or RIGHT (of EYES, RIGHT), lower the guidon smartly to the front until the staff rests in the right armpit and is horizontal. At the same time move your left hand smartly away to your side (fig. 32).
- b.* When passing in review, the guidon bearer executes EYES, RIGHT as he presents the guidon, and READY, FRONT as he brings the guidon back to carry guidon (fig. 30).

CHAPTER 5

THE SQUAD

Section I. GENERAL

61. General

a. Training in individual movements and the manual of arms is followed by dismounted drill. This training is progressive and includes three phases—squad, platoon, and company drill. In the first phase you begin to play your part on a team—the squad. In squad drill, you are trained to do all your individual movements together with other men.

b. When the squad leader is absent, the second in command takes over his duties. When the second in command is absent, the next senior member of the squad acts as leader. When the seniority of different members is not known, men are designated by name as successive leaders, down to the last two men in the squad.

c. Individual members of a squad are numbered from right to left when in line, and from front to rear when in column.

62. Definitions

To help understand the meaning of drill terms in this chapter, the following definitions are included:

a. Base is the element on which a movement is planned or regulated.

b. Column is a formation in which the element of a command (other than a platoon) are one behind the other.

c. Depth is the space from front to rear of a formation, including the front and rear elements. The depth of a man is assumed to be 12 inches.

d. Distance is the space between elements in column. Normal distance for men is the space between the back of the man in front to the chest of the man in the rear when they have obtained normal interval and faced to the right or left. Normal distance is approximately 40 inches.

e. File is a column which has a front of only one element.

f. Flank is the right or left side of any formation, as sensed from an element of that formation.

g. Formation is the arrangement of the elements of a command in any prescribed manner.

h. Front is the space from side to side of a formation, including the right and left elements. The front of a man is assumed to be 22 inches.

i. Head is the leading element in a column.

j. Interval is the space between elements in line. *Normal interval* between men is one arm's length, measured from the left shoulder of the right man to the right shoulder of the left man. *Close interval* is the interval between elbows of men who have been spaced by the right man placing the heel of his palm at his belt line, fingers extended downward, elbow in line with his body, and touching the elbow of the left man.

k. Line is a formation in which the elements of a command (other than a platoon) are side by side, or

abreast of each other. Two or more elements constitute a line.

l. Rank is a line which is only one element in depth.

63. Formations

The squad has two prescribed formations, a line and a column.

a. The line formation is a rank with the squad leader on the right and the assistant squad leader on the left (1 of fig. 33).

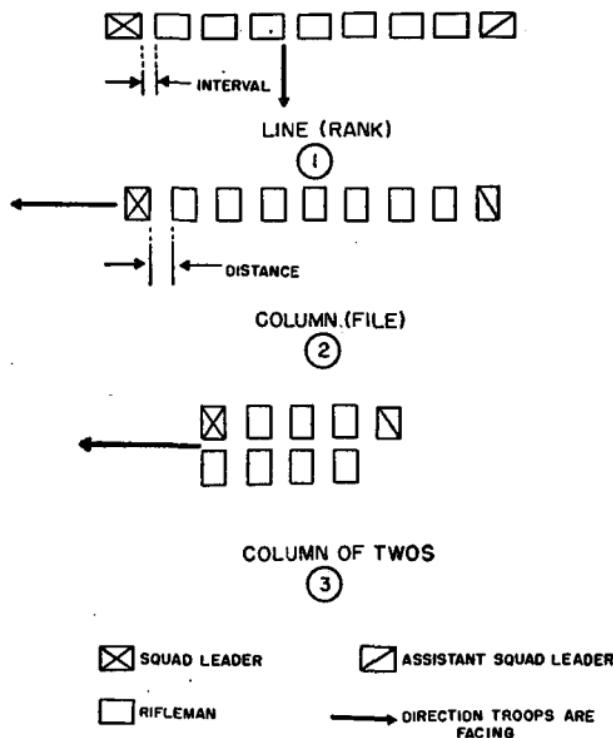


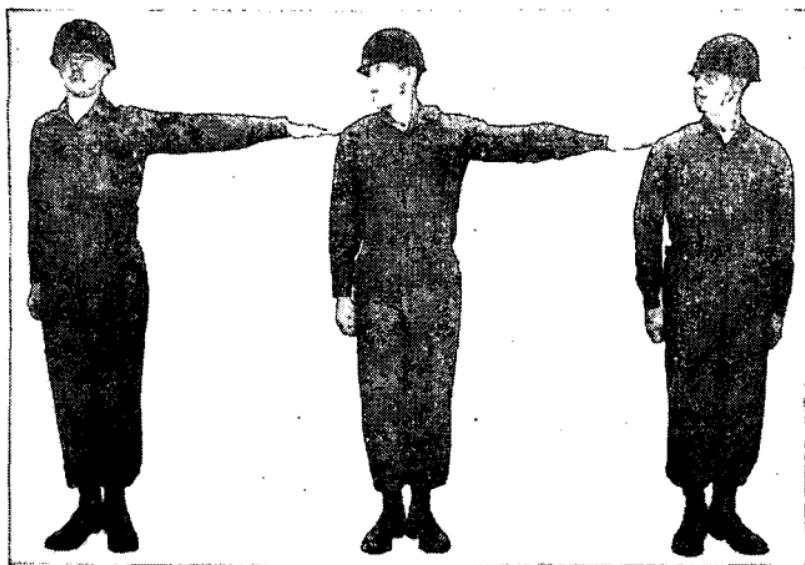
Figure 33. Squad formations.

- b. The column formation is a file (2 of fig. 33) or a column of twos (3 of fig. 33). The squad leader is normally the head of the file, or the head of one of the files; and the assistant squad leader is the rear element, or the rear element of one of the two files.
- c. The squad normally forms in line.
- d. The squad normally marches in column. The squad is marched in line for short distances only.

Section II. SQUAD DRILL

64. To Form the Squad

- a. To form at normal interval (1 and 2 of fig. 34), the command is **FALL IN**.
- b. The members of the squad fall in to the left of the squad leader, who raises his left arm shoulder high in line with his body, fingers extended and joined, palm down. All other men place themselves so that their right shoulders touch the fingertips of the men on their right, and turn their head and eyes to the right. All men except the left flank man raise their left arm in the manner described for the squad leader. The squad leader keeps his head and eyes to the front, and the left flank man holds his arm as at attention (1 of fig. 34). Each man alines himself to the right on the squad leader and turns his head and eyes to the front. When he is in line with the men on his right, and has obtained normal interval by touching the man on his left with his fingertips, he drops his left arm to his side quietly (2 of fig. 34).



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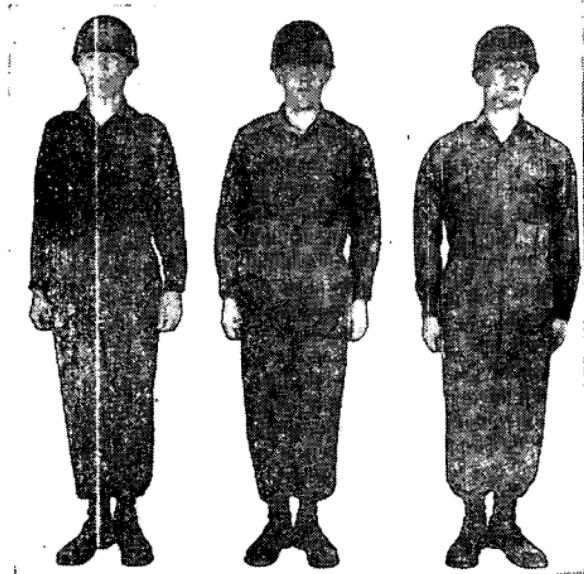


②

Figure 34. Normal interval.



(1)



(2)

Figure 35. Close interval.

c. To form at close interval (1 and 2 of fig. 35), the command is AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN. The formation is completed similarly to normal interval, except that close interval is obtained as described in paragraph 62 j.

d. When armed, the men fall in at the order, and weapons are inspected after falling in.

65. To Dismiss the Squad

The squad is dismissed only from a line formation with the men at attention.

a. With armed troops, the commands are INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; DISMISSED.

b. With unarmed troops, the command is DISMISSED.

66. To Aline the Squad

a. When the squad is in line, the commands are DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS, or AT CLOSE INTERVAL DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS; READY, FRONT. These commands are given only when the squad is at approximately the same interval as the interval at which the dress is commanded. At the command DRESS, all men except the *right* flank man turn their heads and eyes to the *right* and aline themselves to the *right*. All men except the left flank man extend their left arm (or if at close interval, place their left hand on their hip), and all men position themselves by short side steps until their right shoulder touches the fingertips of the man on their right (or right arm touches the elbow of the man on their right). The left arm is used to obtain interval when dressing to either flank.

b. The squad leader places himself on line with the squad, one step from the man on the flank toward which the dress is made, and faces down the line. From this position he verifies the alinement of the squad, ordering men to move forward or backward as necessary, calling them by name or number. The squad leader remains at attention, taking short side steps to the right or left as necessary to see down the squad. He does not use his arms or twist his body. Having checked the alinement, the squad leader faces to the right (or left) in marching and moves 3 steps forward, halts, faces down the squad and commands **READY, FRONT**. At the command **FRONT**, the men drop their arms quietly to their sides and turn their heads and eyes smartly to the front.

c. In column, the command is **COVER**. At this command, each man covers the man in front of him, and obtains the normal distance. Normal distance is approximately 6 inches more than one arm's length.

67. To Change Interval While in Line

a. To obtain close interval from normal interval, the command is **CLOSE, MARCH**. At the command of execution, the right flank man stands fast. All men to the left, face to the right in marching from the halt, march forward until they have obtained the approximate close interval, halt and face to the left. The squad then forms at close interval without command as explained in paragraph 62*j*.

b. To obtain normal interval from close interval,

the command is EXTEND, MARCH. At the command MARCH, except when you are the right flank man, face to the left in marchings; march forward until you have obtained approximate normal interval; halt; face to the right, then without command, form at normal interval as explained in paragraph 64.

c. To obtain double-arm interval from either close or normal interval, the command is TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH. This movement is executed as when extending, except that the double-arm interval is obtained by each man raising both arms and touching the fingertips of the man on his right. Drop your *right* arm when you have your interval, your *left* arm when the man on the left drops his *right* arm. Turn your head and eyes to the front as you drop your *right* arm. With armed troops, sling arms is given before commanding this movement.

d. To obtain normal interval from double-arm interval, the command is ASSEMBLE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH. Execute this movement similarly to closing, except from at normal interval.

68. To March the Squad From a Line

a. At normal interval, the commands are RIGHT (LEFT), FACE; FORWARD, MARCH. These movements are executed as explained in the school of the soldier without arms.

b. When at close interval, the squad is extended to normal interval before being faced and marched off.

69. To Change the Direction of a Column

a. The command is COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN LEFT, COLUMN HALF RIGHT, COLUMN HALF LEFT), MARCH. When marching, the preparatory command and command of execution for each movement are given so they end on the foot in the direction of the turn; COLUMN RIGHT, MARCH and COLUMN HALF RIGHT, MARCH are given as the right foot strikes the ground and COLUMN LEFT, MARCH and COLUMN HALF LEFT, MARCH as the left foot strikes the ground. The interval between the preparatory command and the command of execution is one step. At the command MARCH, the leading man executes a face in marching from the march. All other men execute the same movement in succession on approximately the same point.

b. From a halt, at the command MARCH, the leading man executes a face to the indicated direction in marching from a halt. All other men march forward at the command MARCH until they reach approximately the same point at which the leading man pivoted. Each man then executes a face in marching from the march and, while marching, covers the man leading him in the movement.

c. For slight changes of direction, the command INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) is given. The leading man changes direction as commanded and all other men do likewise as they come to the point on which the leading man pivoted. This is not a precise movement. It is executed only while marching.

70. March to the Flank

- a.* To move a column a short distance to the right or left while in march, the commands are **BY THE LEFT (RIGHT) FLANK, MARCH**; **BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH**.
- b.* At the command **MARCH**, each man faces to the indicated direction while marching and steps off in the new direction.
- c.* This movement is not commanded from the halt.
- d.* For instructional purposes, the squad may be marched to either flank from any formation in march.

71. To Count Off

- a.* When in line, the command is **COUNT, OFF**. At the command of execution all men but the man on the right flank turn their heads and eyes to the right and the right flank man calls off **ONE**. When the man on your right calls out his number, you call out the next higher number, at the same time turning your head and eyes to the front. The numbers are counted in the cadence of quick time from man to man. All movements are made in a precise and vigorous manner.
- b.* In column, the command is **FROM FRONT TO REAR, COUNT, OFF**. Each man, starting with the leading man, turns his head to the right and calls out his number smartly as he turns his head back to the front.
- c.* For drill purposes, counting off is executed only from right to left in line and from front to rear in column.

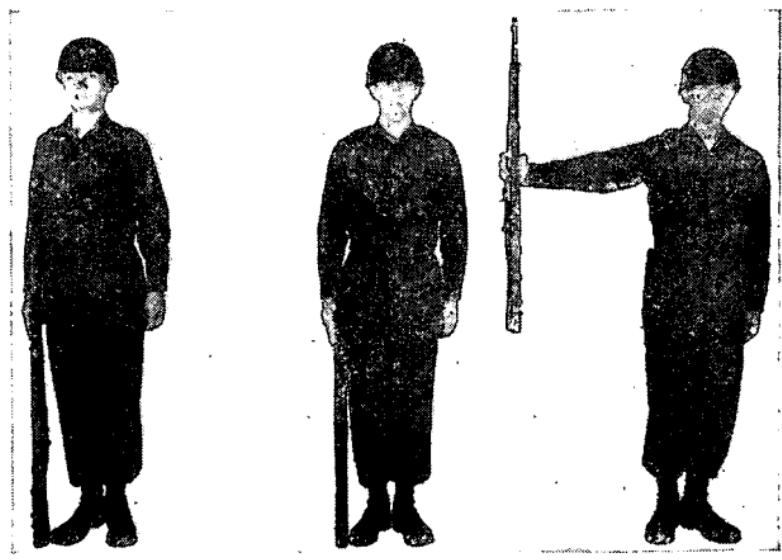
72. To Stack Arms

a. The members of your squad stack arms from their positions in line at normal or close interval, on the command **STACK ARMS**. In a rifle squad, the number 2 and 5 men make the stacks. In other type squads, stackmen are designated at 2, 5, 8, etc., as long as there is one rifleman on each side of the stackman.

b. At the command **ARMS**, the man on the left of the stackman bends over slightly to regrasp his rifle at the balance with his right hand. He then raises it vertically and passes it to the stackman, who grasps it with his left hand at the upper hand guard (1 of fig. 36).

c. The stackman places the butt of the left rifle between his feet, with the barrel to the front, muzzle outward, and with the thumb and forefinger of his left hand raising the stacking swivel. He then swings the butt of his own rifle 2 feet in front and 6 inches to the right of his right toe (2 of fig. 36). At the same time his right hand shifts to the stacking swivel and engages it with that of the left rifle. The stackman's rifle is on the right.

d. The man on the right of the stackman steps to the left front with his left foot, keeping his right foot in place. He then bends to the left front, slides his left hand up to manipulate the stacking swivel, and engages the stacking swivel with the free hook of the swivel on the stackman's (center) rifle (3 of fig. 36). The rifle is rotated outward so that the barrel rests in the angle formed by the other two rifles and above the bayonet studs of the center rifle. He pulls the butt toward him until the stack is tight.



(1)

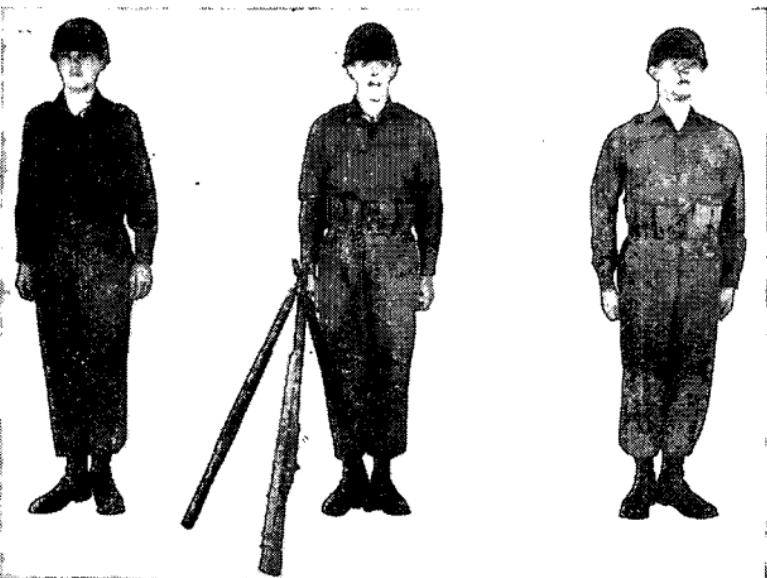


(2)

Figure 36. Stack arms.



(3)



(1)

Figure 36—Continued.

and then lowers the butt to the ground. He then resumes the position of attention (4 of fig. 36).

e. Other rifles, carbines, or automatic rifles are passed to the nearest stack on the right. When passing extra rifles to the stack, the right hand grasps the upper hand guard and the left hand grasps the balance; the rifle is held vertically while being passed. They are laid on the stack by the stackman, barrels toward the stack, and at a sufficient angle from the vertical to keep them in place.

73. To Take Arms

a. The squad, in position in line behind the stacks, takes arms at the command **TAKE, ARMS.**

b. At the command **ARMS**, the stackman passes each extra rifle to its bearer. The rifles are held in the manner described for passing them to the stack. When the weapons are received, their bearers resume the position of order arms.

c. When the extra rifles have been passed, the stackman grasps his rifle and the rifle of the man on his left, and the man on the right of the stackman steps to the left front as in stacking, secures his rifle, and resumes the position of order arms.

d. The stackman then disengages the two remaining rifles, slides his left hand to the balance of the left rifle and passes it to the left. The man on his left grasps it at the upper hand guard with his right hand and lowers the rifle to the ground, resuming order arms. The stackman resumes order arms after the left rifle is received by the man on his left.

74. To Form a Column of Twos From a File

a. When at a halt and in file, the command is **COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE LEFT (or RIGHT), MARCH.**

b. At the command **MARCH**, the leading man stands fast. Each even-numbered man (counting from front to rear) faces to the half *left* in marching, then takes two more steps and faces to the half *right* in marching and moves up until abreast of and at normal interval from the odd-numbered man who was in front of him. Each odd-numbered man marches forward and halts as he reaches normal distance from the odd-numbered man in front of him. All men required to move, do so simultaneously.

75. To Form a File From a Column of Twos

a. When in a column of twos at a halt, the command is **FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH**, the file being taken from the side on which the squad leader is located.

b. At the command **MARCH**, the number 1 and 2 men step off simultaneously; the number 1 man moves to the front, and the number 2 man faces to the half right in marching; moves two steps and faces to the half left in marching, and follows the number 1 man at normal distance. The remaining odd and even numbered men step off in pairs and execute the same movements as numbers 1 and 2 so as to follow in file at normal distance.

c. This movement is executed only from the halt.

76. To March to the Oblique

a. To march to the oblique, when marching in any formation, the command is **RIGHT (LEFT) OBLIQUE, MARCH.**

b. When teaching marching to the oblique, the instructor first alines the unit and has each man execute a half-right (left) face. The instructor points out each man's position and explains that each man is to maintain this position while marching by keeping his shoulders parallel to the man in front.

c. At the command of execution, **MARCH**, given on the foot in the direction of turn, each man takes one more step in the forward direction, faces to the half right (left) in marching, and steps off with the trailing foot and continues the march in a direction of 45° to the right (left) of the original direction of march.

d. The command **FORWARD, MARCH** is given to resume the original direction of march from marching in the oblique. At the command **MARCH**, take one more full step in the oblique direction, plant the leading foot and face to the half-left (right) in marching, and continue to march to the original front.

e. The command **HALT** is given on *the left foot* when halting from *the right oblique* in marching and on *the right foot* when halting from *the left oblique* in marching. At the command **HALT** (executed in two counts) advance and plant the leading foot and at the same time turn toward the original front (count of one) and bring the trailing foot alongside the leading foot (count of two) and halt facing to the original front.

f. The command IN PLACE, HALT is given as either foot strikes the ground to halt the unit in the oblique temporarily for the correction of errors. At the command HALT, each man halts in two counts as in quick time but remains facing in the oblique direction. The only command that can be given after halting in place is RESUME, MARCH. At this command, the movement again continues only in the oblique direction.

g. When marching in the oblique, half step or mark time may be executed by giving the proper commands. The only commands that may be given while marching in the oblique at mark time or half step are RESUME, MARCH or IN PLACE, HALT. These movements would be executed as described in *f* above.

h. The word "oblique" is pronounced to rhyme with "strike."

CHAPTER 6

THE PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

77. General

- a.* Upon completion of the first phase of dismounted drill—squad drill—your squad is merged with other squads into a platoon where you learn other movements.
- b.* The platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two or more sections or squads. The platoon headquarters consists of a platoon leader and one or more assistants.
- c.* A section normally forms and drills as part of a platoon. In this manual, the instructions given for the squad or platoon, are also applicable to a section. A section, not subdivided into squads, is formed and executes its movements in the same manner as a squad. A section composed of two or more squads, drills as a platoon.
- d.* The elements (squads) of a platoon are numbered from front to rear when in line, and from left to right when the platoon is in column.

78. Definitions

To help understand the meaning of certain drill terms in this chapter, the following definitions are given:

a. Platoon base for a platoon in column is the squad behind the platoon guide. Usually it is the squad on the right flank.

b. Guide is the man placed at the side or front of a formation or unit to designate the base of element and regulate the direction and rate of march. For a platoon, the guide is the assistant platoon sergeant.

c. Platoon line is a formation in which the elements (squads) are in line and one behind the other (1 of fig. 37).

d. Platoon Column is a formation in which the elements (squads) of a platoon are in column and abreast of each other (2 of fig. 37).

e. Post is the correct place for an officer or non-commissioned officer to stand in a prescribed formation. When changes of formation or command require a change of post, the new post is taken by the most direct route, and as soon as practicable after the change.

- (1) In all formations and movements, a non-commissioned officer commanding an element or unit takes the same post as that prescribed for an officer.
- (2) In movements after the initial formation, special elements (as the guide) maintain their positions with respect to the flank on which they were initially posted.
- (3) When acting as instructors, officers and noncommissioned officers go where they are needed to correct mistakes and supervise the performance of the men in the formation.

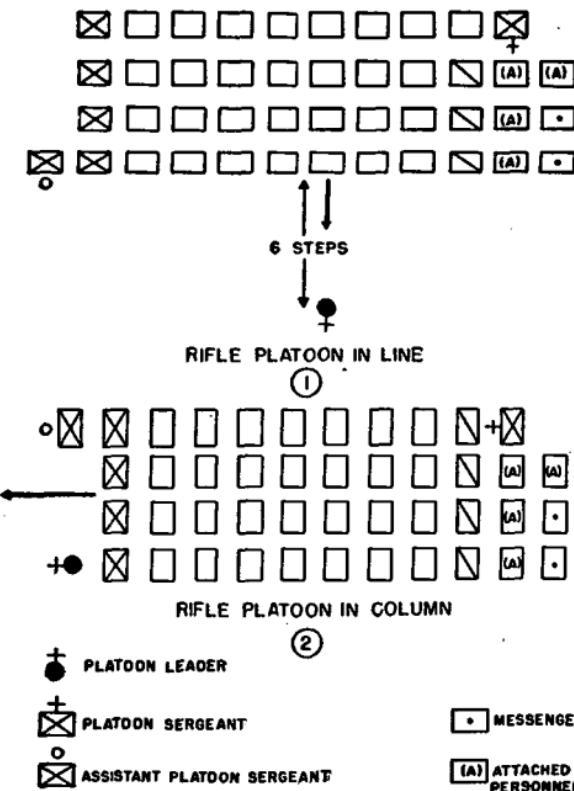


Figure 37. Platoon formations.

79. Rules for the Guide

- Unless otherwise announced, the guide of a unit is always on the right. When it is desired to change the base for a movement, the new position of the guide is assigned preceding the preparatory command for the movement.
- When in column and it is desired to guide left, the command **GUIDE LEFT** is given. At this command the guide and the platoon leader exchange

positions by moving right shoulder to right shoulder. To return the guide to his normal position, GUIDE RIGHT is given. The guide and platoon leader return to their normal positions by again passing right shoulder to right shoulder. This movement may be made either at a halt or in march. The base squad or base file is the one behind the guide. On the command, GUIDE CENTER, the guide moves to the center or right center file, and that element of the formation regulates the march.

c. When in line, and LEFT FLANK BASE is given to have the left flank man (or men) become the base for a moment, the guide does not change his position.

d. When a platoon in line is given the command RIGHT, FACE, the platoon guide executes right face with the platoon. Then he immediately faces to the right in marching and marches to a position in front of the right squad leader, halts, and executes left face.

e. When a platoon in column is given the command FILE FROM THE LEFT, MARCH, the guide, on the preparatory command, takes his position in front of the left file so that he is at the head of the column.

f. When a platoon in column is given the command COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE LEFT, MARCH, the guide, on the preparatory command, takes his position in front of the second file from the left so that he is at the head of the right file of the column.

g. When re-forming in a column of threes or fours from a file or column of twos, the guide posts himself in his normal position when the movement is completed; see b and d above.

h. The guide sets the direction and cadence of the march. The leading man in each file is responsible for the interval.

i. When a platoon is marching in column and the command to march by a flank or to the rear (BY THE RIGHT) (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH or TO THE REAR, MARCH is given, the guide executes the movement with the platoon but does not change his position within the platoon.

80. Formations

The platoon has two prescribed formations, a column and a line.

a. The platoon normally forms in line with the squad leaders on the right of their squads and the guide on the right of the first squad leader (1 of fig. 37). The platoon sergeant normally forms the platoon, and his post is three steps in front of and centered on the platoon. In line, with the platoon leader in command, the platoon sergeant's post is to the left of the left man in the rear rank and at the prescribed interval. The platoon leader's post is six steps to the front of and centered on the platoon.

b. The column formation is a file or a column of twos, threes, or fours abreast (2 of fig. 37). The platoon leader is in front of the left file, the platoon sergeant at the rear of the right file, and the platoon guide in front of the right file, all distances normal. The platoon normally marches in column with the guide and squad leaders at the head. When marching in line, the guide and squad leaders are normally on the right. The platoon marches in line for short distances only.

Section II. PLATOON DRILL

81. To Form the Platoon

a. The platoon is usually formed at normal interval by the platoon sergeant with the command, **FALL IN**.

b. At this command, the guide posts himself so that the first rank, when dressed on him, will be centered on and three 30-inch steps from the platoon sergeant. The squad leader of the first squad falls in at normal interval to the left of the guide. Other squad leaders cover the first squad leader at normal distances. The members of the squads fall in on their squad leaders as prescribed in squad drill, except that exact interval is taken only by the first squad. Men in the rear squads take approximate interval only, and cover the corresponding man in the front rank. Messengers and attached personnel fall in at the left of the squads to even the lengths of the ranks and not interfere with the organization of the squads.

c. To form at close interval, the command is **AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN**. The formation is executed as above, except that close interval is obtained by all men.

d. With troops armed with the rifle, the men fall in at the order, and rifles are inspected after falling in.

82. Squad Drill Applicable to Platoon

The following movements are executed as in squad drill, with exceptions and additions as given with each :

- a. The platoon is normally dismissed by the platoon sergeant in the same manner as the squad.
- b. The platoon changes interval while in line and counts off in the same manner as the squad with the squad leaders as base for these movements. When there are two or more ranks, the men in rear of the first rank cover the corresponding man in the front rank in executing these movements. When there is only one rank, the first (or right) squad leader is base. The guide moves to the right when interval is taken to the left, and does not count off.
- c. The platoon marches from a line in the same manner as a squad, the guide taking his post as described in rules for the guide (par. 79).
- d. After its ranks are first opened, the platoon stacks arms by squad. The guide passes his rifle to the nearest stack to his left.
- e. The platoon executes flank movements in a manner similar to that described for the squad, except when the platoon is at close intervals between files. In this case, the rear ranks take up the half step until normal distance is obtained, after executing the flank movement. When marched to their original front again, they remain at normal interval until closed by command.
- f. When in line, the platoon is alined similarly to the squad, the platoon leader verifying the alinement. Men in rear of the front rank glance out of the corner of their eyes and take approximate interval and cover. The squad leader of the first squad momentarily glances to the right to aline himself on the guide, and then turns his head and eyes back

to the front. The guide raises his left arm during alining. Other squad leaders obtain normal distance. When verifying the alinement, the platoon leader moves from rank to rank by facing in marching from a halt, and moves in a straight line one step from the right flank as determined by the guide.

g. In column, on the command COVER, the base squad leader obtains normal distance from the guide. the remaining squad leaders obtain the proper interval from the base squad leader and aline on him. All other men in the base squad execute the movement as in squad drill. At the same time the remaining men of the platoon aline on the base squad and cover their squad leaders.

83. To Open and Close Ranks

a. When in line, the platoon opens ranks for stacking arms or other purposes, at the command OPEN RANKS, MARCH. At the command MARCH, the front rank takes two steps forward, the second rank takes one step, and the third rank stands fast. Each rank executes dress right on halting. If there are more than three ranks, the fourth rank takes two steps backward, the fifth rank takes four steps backward and the sixth rank takes six steps backward. The verification of the alinement by the platoon leader is as described in paragraph 82.

b. To close ranks, the command is CLOSE RANKS, MARCH. At the command MARCH, the front ranks stand fast. The second, third, and succeeding ranks take one, two, three, or more steps forward, respectively and maintain cover and alinement.

84. To Change Interval While in Column

- a.* When in column at normal interval, at a halt, or in march at quick time, to obtain close interval between files the command is **CLOSE, MARCH**.
- b.* At the halt, on the command **MARCH**, the base squad stands fast. Other men obtain close interval by side steps, and cover their squad leaders.
- c.* When marching, the command **CLOSE, MARCH** is given on the right foot when the base squad is on the right and on the left foot when the base is on the left. (When the base squad is center, the command **CLOSE, MARCH** may be given on either foot.) At the command **MARCH**, the base squad takes up the half step. Other men face from the line of march to the half right or half left and march until close interval is obtained. Then they face to the front in marching from the line of march and take up the half step when abreast of the corresponding member of the base squad. At the command **FORWARD, MARCH**, all squads resume the 30-inch step.
- d.* To obtain normal interval between files, when the platoon is in column at close interval, at a halt or in march at quick time, the command is **EXTEND, MARCH**. This movement is executed similarly to close march.

85. To Change the Direction of a Column

- a.* To change the direction of a column, the command is **COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN LEFT, COLUMN HALF RIGHT, OR COLUMN HALF LEFT), MARCH**, given at the halt or while marching in column. The base element during the turn is the squad on the flank in the

direction of the turn and the pivot man for this movement is the first man in the base squad exclusive of the platoon leaders or the platoon guide.

b. The base squad executes this movement as in squad drill, except that the half step is taken up by each man after executing the face in marching to allow the corresponding men in the other squads to come abreast.

c. All other squads execute two column half rights (lefts); the first half column movement is made at the line where the first rank executes the turn; the second, upon reaching a line running through the base squad's pivot and parallel with the new front. Men in squads other than the base take up the half step as they come abreast of the corresponding man in the base squad. When all the men in a rank are abreast, they step off with the 30-inch step without command.

d. The command **INCLINE TO THE RIGHT** (or **LEFT**) is given for slight changes in direction. This is not a precise movement. After completing the turn, the base squad leader covers the guide and the platoon dresses and covers on the base squad. The base is normal and not changed by the direction of turn.

86. To Form a File and Re-Form

a. When the platoon is in column of two or more files at a halt, it forms a single file at the command **FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH**.

b. On the preparatory command, **FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT)**, the guide positions himself in front

of the file that is to lead off. The platoon sergeant positions himself so as to be in the rear of the rear squad. The squad leader of the lead file gives the supplementary command FORWARD, and the other squad leaders command STAND FAST.

c. On the command of execution, the leading file marches forward. The other squad leaders cause their squads to follow in file at normal distance by the command COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH, given on the left foot of the marching squad, and COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH as their squads come to the line of march of the preceding squad. They glance over their shoulder to enable them to see when the first half-column movement should be given.

d. A full column movement may be executed and a file formed from a column formation by the command FORM A FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH. The squad leader of the squad leading the movement gives COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT) instead of FORWARD after the preparatory command, and the other squad leaders give STAND FAST. The command required by the remaining squad leader is COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN LEFT), MARCH, and is given as the last man in the preceding squad reaches the pivot point.

e. When in a file at a halt, to re-form in the original column, the command is COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES, or FOOURS) TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.

f. On the preparatory command, the squad leader of the base (leading) squad commands STAND FAST. All other squad leaders command, COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT).

g. At the command MARCH, the base (leading) squad stands fast. All other squads execute the COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT) movement simultaneously. The squad leaders then cause their squads to re-form with normal interval between files by the command COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH, and SQUAD, HALT, so as to bring their squads abreast of the base (leading) squad.

87. To Form a Column of Twos From Threes and Re-Form

a. To form a column of twos from a column of threes at a halt, the command is COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH.

b. On the preparatory command, the squad leaders of the two squads which are to move out command FORWARD. The other squad leader commands COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT). The guide posts himself in front of the right file of the two which are to move out. The platoon sergeant takes his place to the rear of the squad which is to be re-formed in a column of twos.

c. On the command MARCH, the two squads designated move out. The third squad forms a column of twos as explained in squad drill (par 74), and follows the other two at normal distance by half-column movements commanded by the squad leaders.

d. A full column movement may be executed while forming the column of twos in the same manner as described for forming a file (par. 75).

e. When in a column of twos at a halt, to re-form

the original column of threes, the command is COLUMN OF THREES TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.

f. On the preparatory command, the two leading squad leaders command STAND FAST. The other squad leader commands, FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT).

g. On the command MARCH, the two leading squads stand fast. The rear squad forms a file as described in squad drill and executes column half left at the same time. The squad leader gives COLUMN HALF RIGHT (HALF LEFT), MARCH, as he reaches a point about 40 inches to the left of the two squads, and halts his squad as it comes abreast.

88. To Form a Column of Twos From a Column of Fours and Re-Form

a. When in a column of fours at a halt, to form a column of twos, the command is COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH.

b. On the preparatory command, the squad leaders of the two squads which are to move out first command FORWARD. The other two squad leaders command STAND FAST. The guide positions himself in front of the right squad of the two squads which are to move out. The platoon sergeant positions himself to the rear of the right rear squad of the squads which stand fast.

c. On the command of execution, the two right squads march forward. The other two squads move into the column of twos at normal interval at the commands COLUMN HALF RIGHT (HALF LEFT) MARCH, COLUMN HALF LEFT (HALF RIGHT),

MARCH, given by the squad leader next to the two moving squads.

d. A full column movement may be executed while forming the column of twos from a column of fours in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph 75.

e. When in a column of twos at a halt, to re-form in the original column of fours, the command is **COLUMN OF FOURS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH**.

f. On the preparatory command, the two leading squad leaders command **STAND FAST**. The two rear squad leaders command **COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT)**.

g. On **MARCH**, the two leading squads stand fast. The two rear squads execute a half column movement and move abreast of the other two squads and at normal interval from them by the commands **COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH**, and **SQUAD, HALT**, given by the squad leader nearest the other two squads.

89. To Form for Shelter Tents and Re-Form

a. Shelter tents are pitched in line and in formation only for purposes of instruction and for formal field inspections or the display of equipment. Normally, in bivouac, full use is made of available cover and concealment, and straight lines are avoided.

b. The platoon is formed for pitching shelter tents in one line. Squad lines may be used when only a small space is available.

c. When the men are armed with rifles, the rifles are slung before forming for shelter tents.

d. When the platoon is in line, form it in one rank for pitching shelter tents by commanding **FORM FOR**

SHELTER TENTS, MARCH; TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT, MARCH; COUNT, OFF; MARK FRONT TENT POLE.

e. At the command **FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS**, the platoon sergeant moves to a position on the right of the guide, the guide being on the right of the right man of the front rank. The messengers take position on the left of the left man of the rear rank.

f. At the command **MARCH**, all squads, except the squad in the first rank, face to the left in marching and continue marching in quick time. Squad leaders move their squads into line abreast of the squads already on the line giving the commands **BY THE RIGHT FLANK, MARCH**; and **SQUAD, HALT**. (Squad leaders may use their squad number in the preparatory commands.)

g. At the commands **TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT, MARCH**, and **COUNT, OFF**, given by the platoon leader, the entire rank executes these movements as previously described. The base for these movements is the squad leader of the first (right) squad. The platoon sergeant and guide take interval to the right and do not count. The platoon sergeant is regarded as an odd numbered man, the guide as an even numbered man.

h. On the platoon leader's command, **MARK FRONT TENT POLE**, the odd numbers draw their bayonets with their left hands and thrust them into the ground, ring to the front, beside the outside of the left heel at the instep. The bayonet marks the left edge of the tent pole. Men not equipped with bayonets mark the place with their left heel. Odd

numbered men pitch tents with the even numbered men to their left, (Nos. 1 and 2; Nos. 3 and 4; etc.).

i. To assemble, the commands are ASSEMBLE TO THE RIGHT, MARCH; RIGHT, FACE; COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES, or FOURS) TO THE RIGHT, MARCH. These movements are executed as previously described. The platoon sergeant and messengers resume their normal posts as soon as the platoon is re-formed in column. For the method of pitching shelter tents and displaying equipment, see FM 21-15.

CHAPTER 7

THE COMPANY

Section I. GENERAL

90. General

- a.* The training you received in the first (squad) and second (platoon) drill phases is combined into the third phase—company drill.
- b.* The company participates as a drill unit only in formations necessary for marches, drills, and ceremonies.
- c.* A company consists of a company headquarters and two or more platoons. For dismounted drill and ceremonies, the company headquarters personnel are attached to the platoons to equalize the platoon strength without interfering with the permanent squad organization. Members of the company headquarters command group are formed for marches or special purposes (fig. 38), or as directed by the company commander.
- d.* With the company in line or in mass formation, the guidon bearer is one step to the rear and three steps to the left of the company commander.
- e.* For marches in the field, the guidon usually remains with the company headquarters baggage. When the guidon is carried by the guidon bearer, he takes the position shown in the figures for company and battalion formations.

91. Definitions

Drill terms used in this chapter are the same as given in paragraphs 62 and 78.

Section II. COMPANY DRILL

92. To Form the Company

a. At the command **FALL IN**, the company forms in line of platoons in line with 3-step intervals between platoons (fig. 38).

b. The first sergeant normally forms the company by posting himself nine 30-inch steps in front of the center and facing the line where the front rank of the company is to form, and commands, **FALL IN**.

c. The platoon sergeants take their posts so that the company will be centered on and at proper distance from the first sergeant. They face their platoons, and allow for three 30-inch steps between platoons.

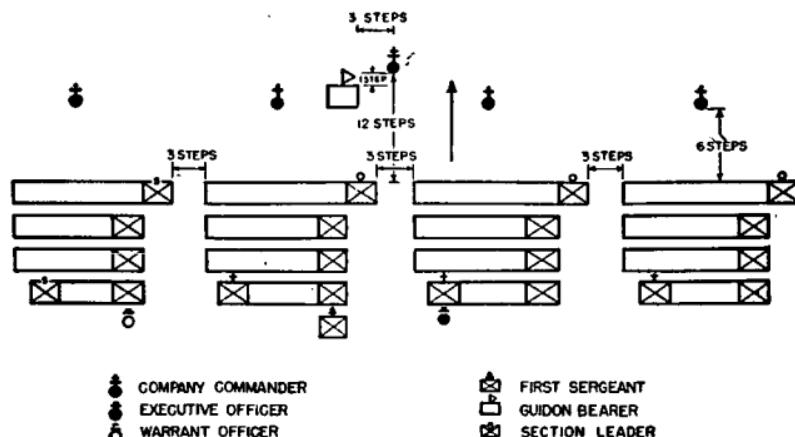


Figure 38. Rifle company in line of platoons in line.

d. The platoon guides take their normal post relative to the platoon sergeant, and the platoons form in two or more ranks with normal intervals as described in paragraph 80.

e. With armed troops, the first sergeant and platoon sergeants are at right shoulder arms.

f. When his platoon is formed, the platoon sergeant commands REPORT, whereupon the squad leaders, in succession from front to rear, salute and report, "All present," or "Private _____ and Corporal _____ absent." The salute is the rifle salute at order arms and is held until a rifle salute at right shoulder is returned by the platoon sergeant at the completion of the report. The platoon sergeants then command INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; ORDER, ARMS; and face about.

g. When all platoon sergeants are facing to the front, the first sergeant commands REPORT. The platoon sergeants report in succession from right to left, "All present," "All present or accounted for" or "(so many) men absent." Salutes are exchanged in the same manner as in the platoon report.

h. All platoons having reported, the first sergeant commands POSTS. The platoon sergeants face about, face to the half right in marching, and move to their posts by the most direct route.

i. The first sergeant then faces about and reports to the company commander, "Sir, all present," "Sir, all present or accounted for," or "Sir, (so many) men absent." When his salute is returned, he faces about without command and moves directly to his post. The post of the first sergeant is at normal distance

behind the squad leaders of the left center or center platoon. The company commander is three 30-inch steps from the first sergeant when the report is made, or 12 steps from the first rank of the company.

j. As the first sergeant about faces and moves to his post, the executive officer and platoon leaders take their posts. The executive officer's post is at normal distance (40 inches) in rear of the left flank man (or file of men) of the rear rank of the right center platoon when four platoons are in the formation. The executive officer's post is at normal distance (40 inches) in rear of the left flank man of the rear rank of the right platoon if there are three platoons in the formation.

k. Men required to make a report, salute while reporting and hold the salute until it is returned. *The person receiving the report does not return the salute until the report is completed.*

l. On the command **AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN**, the company forms with close intervals between men, but the interval between platoons remains at 3 steps.

m. When the platoons are not organized into squads, the platoon sergeant commands, **INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS**, immediately after falling in, and calls the roll. Each man answers "Here" as his name is called, and comes to order arms.

93. To Dismiss the Company

When the company is *in line of platoons in line* (fig. 38) at attention, it is normally dismissed in either of the following ways:

a. The company commander commands **FIRST SERGEANT, DISMISS THE COMPANY**. At the preparatory command **FIRST SERGEANT**, the first sergeant moves to a position three steps in front of the company commander and salutes. The company commander returns his salute and gives the command of execution **DISMISS THE COMPANY**. Salutes are again exchanged. The company commander then falls out, the second in command and platoon leaders falling out at the same time. As the platoon leaders fall out, the platoon sergeants post themselves in front of their platoons. The first sergeant faces about and commands **DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS**. The platoon sergeants salute. When the salute is returned, they face about and dismiss their platoons by the commands **INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; DISMISSED**.

b. The company commander gives **DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS**. The platoon leaders salute. The company commander returns their salute and he and the second in command and the first sergeant fall out. The platoon leaders then face about and command **PLATOON SERGEANT, DISMISS THE PLATOON**. At the preparatory command, each platoon sergeant posts himself three steps in front of his platoon leader and salutes. The platoon leader returns the salute and gives the command of execution, **DISMISS YOUR PLATOON**. Salutes are again exchanged and the platoon leader falls out. The platoon sergeant then faces about and dismisses the platoon as described in *a* above.

94. Supplementary Commands

- a. Except when in mass or extended mass at a halt, platoon leaders repeat all preparatory commands of the company commander except when the command is COMPANY. In that case, they come to parade rest and command PLATOON. This is given prior to the company commander's command of execution. The company commander allows sufficient time for these supplementary commands before giving the command of execution.
- b. To change the direction of a column, the leading platoon leader repeats the company commander's preparatory command, the other platoon leaders giving CONTINUE THE MARCH, or STAND FAST, whichever is appropriate.
- c. No supplementary commands are given for mass drill. They are given, however, when forming a mass, or when forming a column from a mass. No supplementary commands are given for the company commander's commands AT EASE, REST, or FALL OUT.

95. To Aline the Company

- a. The company commander alines the company with DRESS RIGHT (DRESS CENTER) or (DRESS LEFT). All platoon leaders do an about face at this command. The base platoon leader commands DRESS RIGHT, DRESS, and alines his platoon as described in paragraph 82. When the alinement of the first rank of the base platoon has been verified, the platoon leaders to the right (left) of the base platoon, command DRESS LEFT (RIGHT), DRESS, and

aline their platoons on the base platoon. They aline from the flank of their platoon farthest from the base platoon.

b. When desired, platoon guides step off the 3-step interval at the command **GUIDE, VERIFY INTERVAL**, given before the command **DRESS RIGHT, DRESS**. The platoon sergeant verifies the interval on similar commands when the dress will be to the left.

96. To Open or Close Ranks

a. To open ranks, the company commander commands **OPEN RANKS**.

b. All platoon leaders do an about face at this command. The base platoon leader commands **OPEN RANKS MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the platoon opens ranks as described in paragraph 83. When the alinement of the first rank of the base platoon has been verified, the platoon leaders to the right (left) of the base platoon command **OPEN RANKS MARCH**, and aline their platoons on the first rank of the base platoon.

c. To stack arms or ground equipment, the company commander first has ranks opened, and then gives the subsequent commands.

97. To Change Interval

a. When in line at a halt, the company commander gives **FALL OUT**; then **AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN**. The company re-forms on the company commander and platoon leaders.

b. When in column, the company commander gives **CLOSE (EXTEND), MARCH**, and all platoons execute

it simultaneously as described in platoon drill (par. 84).

c. To obtain double-arm interval, the company is first formed into a mass, extended mass, or a column of platoons in line. The commands are given by the company commander and executed similarly to the manner previously described for a squad or platoon.

98. To Form a Column of Files or Twos

a. To form a column of files or twos when the company is in column of platoons in column (fig. 39), the company commander gives the commands as in paragraphs 86 and 88 and allows time for the supplementary commands. These movements are commanded only from the halt.

b. The leading platoon leader repeats the preparatory command. Other platoon leaders give STAND FAST. The leading platoon executes the movement as in platoon drill on the company commander's command of execution. Other platoons execute the movement of their platoon leader's commands, given so as to follow with the normal 3-step distance between platoons.

c. Re-forming is executed simultaneously by all platoons on the company commander's command of execution. Platoon leaders close their platoons to the normal 3-step distance when re-formed, without command of the company commander.

99. To Form a Company Mass When in Column

a. The command is COMPANY MASS LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH, given by the company commander from the

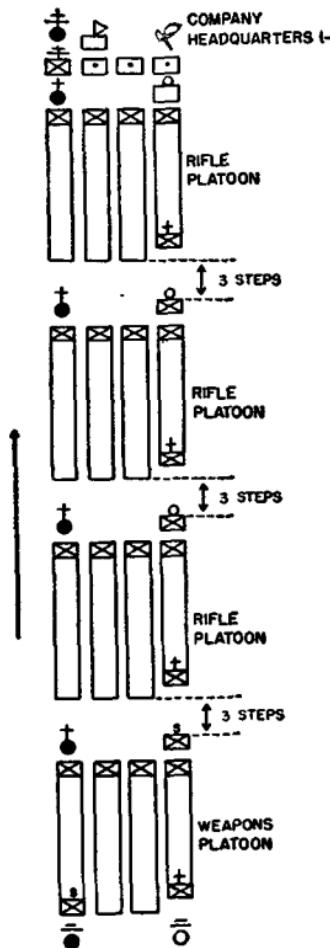
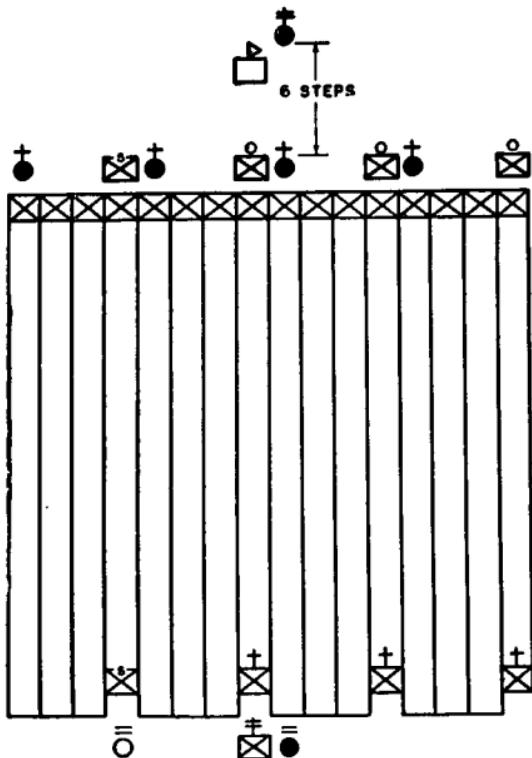


Figure 39. Rifle company in column of platoons in column.

march or at a halt. The interval between files and platoons will be the same as the interval in the column formation from which the movement was commanded.

b. At the preparatory command COMPANY MASS LEFT (RIGHT), when the company is at halt, the lead-

ing platoon leader gives the command STAND FAST; the platoon leaders of succeeding platoons give COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT). At the command MARCH, the leading platoon stands fast. The rear platoons execute column half left (right), then column half right (left) on command of the platoon leaders and move to the new position at close interval



CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN FILES
NORMAL DISTANCE BETWEEN RANKS

Figure 40. Rifle company in mass at close interval.

or normal interval alongside the leading platoon. Each platoon is halted by its platoon leader when its leading rank comes abreast of the leading rank of the platoons already on line. These movements form the company in mass, with close interval or normal interval between files (figs. 40 and 41).

c. When the preparatory command COMPANY MASS LEFT (RIGHT) is given during a march, the leading platoon leader gives CONTINUE THE MARCH.

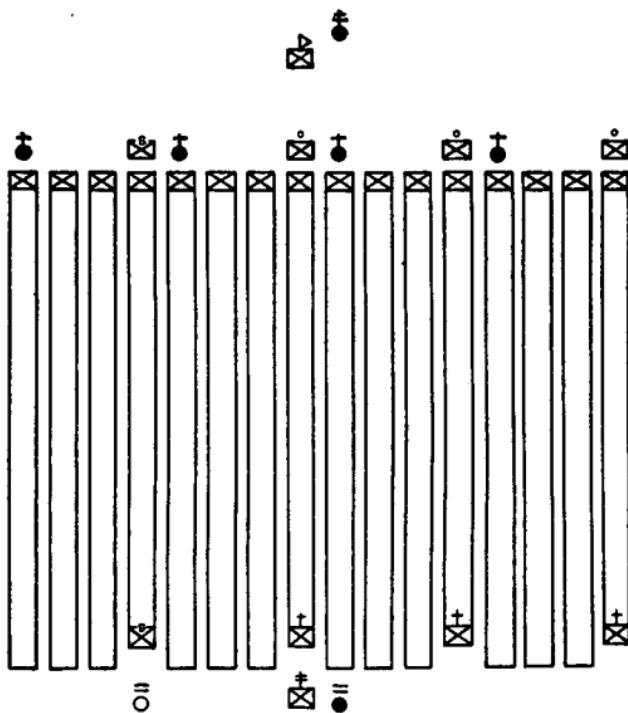


Figure 41. Rifle company in mass at normal interval.

Platoon leaders of succeeding platoons give supplementary commands as in *b* above. Immediately after the company commander gives MARCH, the leader of the leading platoon halts his platoon, and other platoon leaders complete the movement as described in *b* above.

100. To Form an Extended Mass

a. When it is desired to increase the size of the mass to present a more impressive appearance for drills and ceremonies, the extended mass formation is used. In extended mass formation, the company drills in the same manner as for mass formation and maintains the interval between platoons.

b. The command is COMPANY MASS—STEPS RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH. The movement is executed from the halt or while marching with close or normal interval between the files within each platoon and with 3 to 5 steps between platoons.

c. At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as described in paragraph 99 except that the rear platoons execute a full column left and column right to move to the new position beside the leading platoons at the interval ordered. Each platoon is halted when its leading rank comes abreast of the leading ranks of the platoons already on line.

101. To Form a Column From an Extended Mass

To form a column from an extended mass formation, the movement is executed as described in paragraph 103 except that the rear platoons execute full column movements.

102. To Form a Column of Platoons in Line

- When marching in a column at normal interval and distance or at halt, the commands are COMPANY MASS (12 to 24) STEPS RIGHT, MARCH; LEFT, FACE.
- This movement is executed like a mass or extended mass formation, except that full column

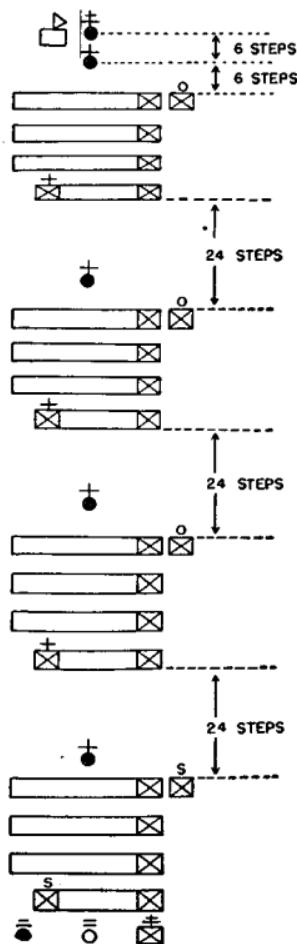


Figure 42. Company in column of platoons in line.

movements are commanded and executed by the platoons.

c. This formation is used for inspections and instruction in tent pitching (fig. 42). Particular commands for tent pitching are given and executed as described in paragraph 89.

103. To Form a Column From a Company Mass

a. When at a halt, the command is **COLUMN OF FILES (TWOS, THREES, or more), RIGHT (or LEFT) PLATOON, FORWARD, MARCH**. At the preparatory command, the right (left) platoon leader commands **FORWARD**, and the other platoon leaders command **STAND FAST**. At the command **MARCH**, the right (left) platoon marches forward. Each of the remaining platoons follows in column in its normal formation, executing **COLUMN HALF RIGHT** and **COLUMN HALF LEFT** upon the commands of its leader.

b. When in march, the commands are the same as in *a* above except that **DOUBLE TIME** is given instead of **FORWARD**, and the other platoon leaders command **CONTINUE THE MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, the right (left) platoon marches out in double time. Other platoon leaders give **COLUMN HALF RIGHT (HALF LEFT)**, **DOUBLE TIME, MARCH**, and **COLUMN HALF LEFT (HALF RIGHT)**, **MARCH** to bring the succeeding platoons into a column. With armed troops, the company commander commands **PORT, ARMS** before commanding this movement.

c. A column of platoons in column (fig. 39) is formed from a column of platoons in line (fig. 42) from a halt only and in the manner described in *a*.

above, except that the company is faced to the right, and full column movements are commanded by the platoon leaders, other than the one to move out.

104. To Change Direction in a Mass Formation

a. The commands are RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, MARCH; FORWARD, MARCH. The right (left) flank man of the rank of guides and platoon leaders is the pivot of this movement. The movement is executed similarly to a platoon column movement, except that the half step is continued until FORWARD, MARCH is given. This command is given after the entire company has changed direction and has arrived on line.

b. In turning to the left, the left file is the base until FORWARD, MARCH is given. Then, the guide is right unless otherwise announced.

c. The company commander marches backward to give the command and remains facing the company until the turn has been completed and FORWARD, MARCH is given.

105. To Aline a Mass or Extended Mass Formation

a. The company commander gives the command DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS or AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS to aline a mass formation.

b. At the command of execution, the platoon leader of the base platoon moves by the most direct route to the flank toward which the dress is made and verifies the alinement of as many ranks as are necessary to assure proper alinement in a manner similar

to verifying the alinement for the platoon (par. 82). When he has completed the verification, he returns to his position in the front rank. The company commander then commands READY, FRONT.

106. To Correct Distance Between Platoons

a. When the company is marching in column or at the halt, and it is desired to obtain the correct distance between platoons, the command is CLOSE ON LEADING PLATOON.

b. At this command, the leading platoon leader causes his platoon to take up the half step if in march, or stand fast if at the halt.

c. Succeeding platoons, if in march, are caused to continue the march and then take up the half step as soon as the correct distance has been obtained. At the halt, succeeding platoon leaders march their platoons forward and halt them at the correct distance.

d. In march, the company commander gives FORWARD, MARCH as soon as all platoons have obtained the correct distance.

CHAPTER 8

THE BATTALION AND THE REGIMENT

Section I. GENERAL

107. General

- a.* The formations of the infantry battalion and regiment are prescribed in this chapter. They are recommended as a guide for the corresponding units of the other arms and services.
- b.* The regiment does not drill by command of the regimental commander. Its battalions form and march under the battalion commanders as directed by the regimental commander. When practicable, the formation and movement of the subdivisions of the battalion and regiment are made clear to the unit commanders before starting the movement.
- c.* When in mass formation, the battalion drills by command. Such drill is limited to movements for ceremonies where the units of the battalion execute the manual, facings, and marchings as one body at the command of the battalion commander. These movements are executed by the battalion in a manner similar to that prescribed for the company.
- d.* The assembly of units in mass formation is directed by the battalion commander. Each company commander moves his company to its place in the most convenient manner.

e. To assume any formation, the battalion or regimental commander announces the desired formation, the flank position for the right (or left) of the battalion or regiment, and the direction in which the line or column is to face. The units approach the line on which the battalion or regiment forms in column or line formations. On completion of the movement, the companies are given AT EASE until another movement is ordered.

f. After a battalion is halted the companies make no movement to correct their alinement or position unless ordered by the battalion commander.

g. In ceremonies, the units remain at attention after the ceremony has started until ordered to stand at ease by the next higher commander.

h. A unit may be presented to its commander or to a reviewing officer. When this is done, the presenting officer faces his unit and gives the command PRESENT, ARMS. Then he faces to the front and salutes. The members of the presenting officer's staff salute and complete the salute as he does. The guidon or flag bearer (if present) begins and ends present guidon as the presenting officer begins and ends his salute.

108. Commands and Orders

The commands or orders of the battalion or regimental commander are given orally, by bugle, by signal, or by means of staff officers or messengers who transmit them to the commanders concerned.

109. Staff

a. The commissioned staff of a commander forms in one rank, one and one-half steps to his rear. The enlisted personnel of his staff form one and one-half steps to the rear of the officers. When only one staff officer is present, he is posted one step to the right and one and one-half steps to the rear of the commander. Staff members usually are arranged from right to left in order of rank, the senior on the right; however, the commander may cause them to be arranged in any desired order.

b. When necessary to reduce the front of the staff, as in marching, it is formed in a column of threes and follows the commander. The staff marches under the direction of the senior staff officer.

Section II. THE BATTALION

110. Formations

a. The battalion forms in column (fig. 43), in line with companies in line (fig. 44), in line with companies in mass (fig. 45), or in mass (fig. 46). For inspections, the battalion is formed in column of companies, each company being in column of platoons in line.

b. The band is posted by the adjutant as shown in figures 44 and 45.

c. The attached units take their position as directed by the battalion commander. They conform to the formation and movements of the other units of the battalion.

d. Regardless of the direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line and from head to rear in column; that is, first company, second company, third company.

e. The terms "right" and "left" apply to right and left as the troops face.

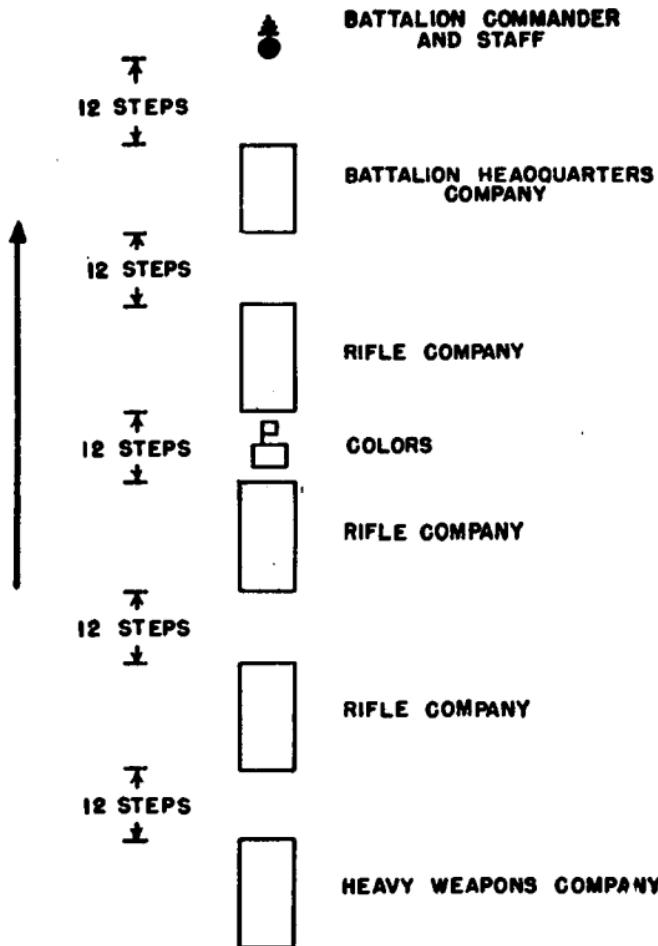


Figure 43. Battalion in column of companies in column.

f. The designation "center company" indicates the center or the right center company, according to whether the number of companies is odd or even.

g. The battalion commander supervises the formation from such positions as best will enable him to correct alinement, intervals, and distances. With his staff (less the adjutant), he takes his post in time to receive the report.

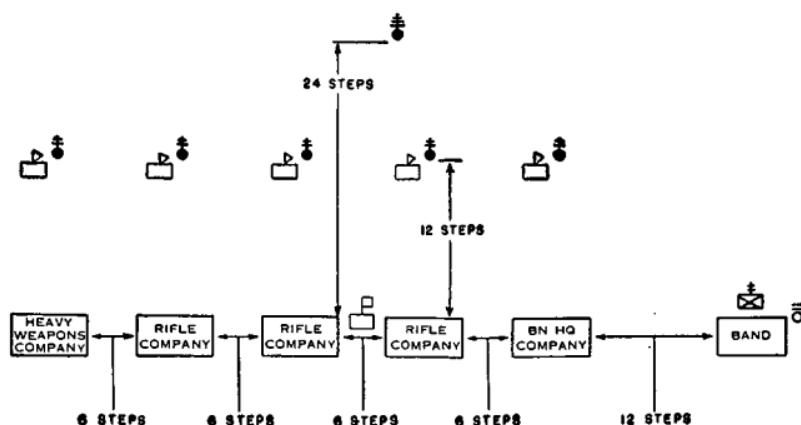


Figure 44. Battalion in line of companies in line.

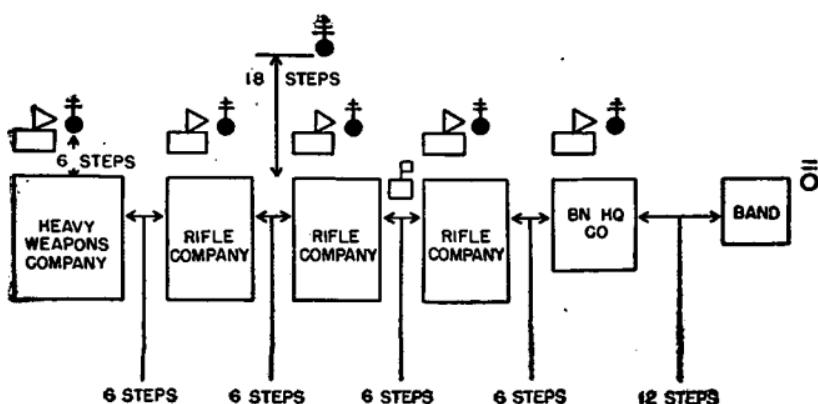


Figure 45. Battalion in line of companies in mass.

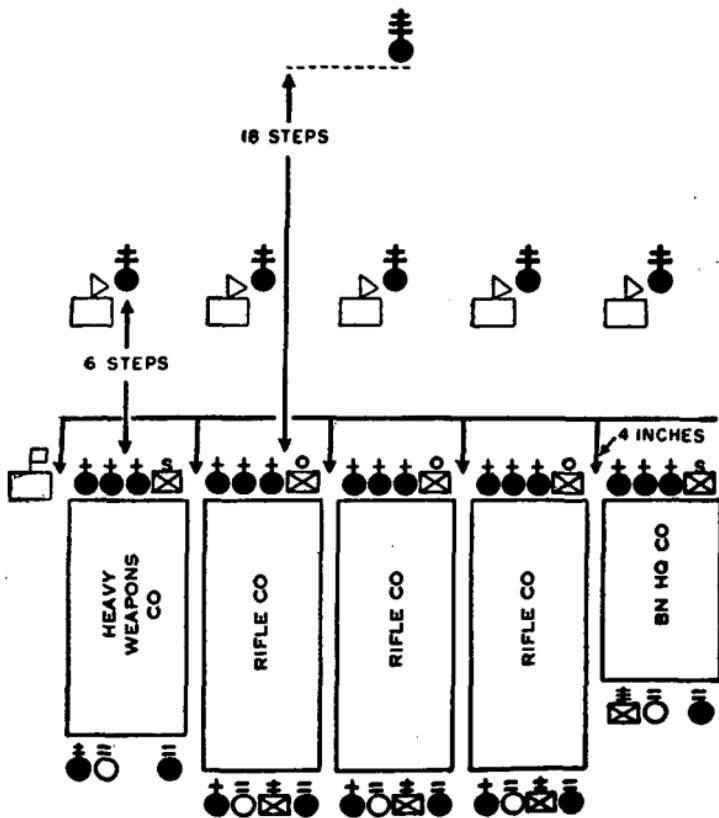


Figure 46. Battalion in mass formation.

h. Any formation or combination of formations may be employed to meet existing conditions of space or purpose.

111. To Form in Column

The battalion forms in column from a line of companies in line by executing right face. Usually the battalion commander prescribes the formation, the direction the company will face, the hour of form-

ing, the location of the head of the column, and the order in column of the battalion headquarters, companies, attached units, and trains. At the appointed time, the company commanders form their units as prescribed. They place their units in column and report their arrival in place to the battalion commander or his adjutant (fig. 43).

112. To Form in Line With Companies in Line (for Ceremonies)

a. Before the ceremonies, the adjutant sees that the battalion position on the parade ground is marked with two flags. One flag is placed on each flank of the line on which the battalion is to form. The adjutant takes his initial post for the ceremony on the right of and facing down this line.

b. When a band is to participate in the ceremonies, the adjutant prearranges a signal or a specific time for adjutant's call to be sounded.

c. Companies are marched in column of threes (fours), from the left flank of the battalion position so as to arrive successively at a position parallel to and in rear of the line. The command of execution for their movement is so timed that they will step off at the first note of the music following adjutant's call. The line of march is far enough off the line on which the battalion is to form to permit alinement of the guides of the right company by the adjutant. As each company arrives in rear of its position, it is halted and faced to the left. The company commander then commands GUIDES ON LINE. At this command the guide of each platoon moves (at

the trail when armed with the rifle) to his position on the line of flags and faces the adjutant. The adjutant alines the guides of the right company; the guides of other companies cover the guides already on the line. As soon as the guides have established themselves on the line, the company is moved to the line of guides. The right man of the front rank places himself so that his chest touches the right arm of the guide. The company is then alined as prescribed in paragraph 95.

d. When the units have reached their positions on the line, the band stops playing. The adjutant then moves by the most direct route to a position midway between the line of company commanders and the battalion commander. He halts and faces the battalion.

e. When all units are dressed, the adjutant commands **GUIDES, POST**. At this command, the guides move to their positions in ranks.

f. The adjutant then brings the battalion to present arms, faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the battalion is formed."

g. The battalion commander returns the salute and orders, "Take your post." The adjutant passes to the battalion commander's right and takes his post on line with the staff. The battalion commander brings the battalion to order arms.

113. To Form in Line With Companies in Mass Formation (for Ceremonies)

The procedure is the same as in forming in line, except that—

a. The companies are marched from either flank of the battalion position in column of threes (fours) along a line in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company successively executes column left (right) (fig. 45). As soon as this column movement has been initiated, the company commander orders **GUIDE OF LEADING PLATOON ON LINE**. At this command the guide of the leading platoon moves out at double time (at right shoulder arms) to the line marked by the flags. He halts there, comes to order arms, and faces the adjutant. The guide marks the right of the company. The company commander then gives **COMPANY MASS LEFT (AT NORMAL INTERVAL, COMPANY MASS LEFT), MARCH**. The command is timed so that the leading platoon halts short of but close to the line of guides. The remaining platoons successively move into position at the designated interval on the left of the leading platoon.

b. At the command **GUIDES, POST**, the guides move to their positions in ranks.

114. To Form the Battalion in Mass

The procedure is the same as in forming in line except that companies are marched from either flank of the battalion position in column of threes (fours) at close interval without distance between platoons. Officers and a guide compose the front rank, other officers forming a rear rank with the executive officer (fig. 45). The line of march is in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company executes column

left (right). As soon as this column movement has begun, the company commander commands GUIDE OF LEADING PLATOON ON LINE. The guide moves out, the company is halted, and the guides take their posts as described in paragraph 112.

115. To Dismiss the Battalion

a. The battalion commander commands DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES.

b. The company commanders salute the battalion commander, march their companies to the place of dismissal, and dismiss them as prescribed in paragraph 93.

c. After the companies march off, the battalion commander dismisses his staff.

d. In case the battalion commander desires to release the companies to their commanders, without prescribing that the companies be dismissed promptly, he commands TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR COMPANIES. The company commanders salute the battalion commander and take charge of their companies.

Section III. THE REGIMENT

116. Formations

a. The regiment forms in column with the battalions in column, in column with the battalions in mass, in line with the battalions in mass, or in line with the battalions in line of company masses as shown in figures 47 and 48.

b. The separate companies of the regiment usually are grouped as a provisional battalion. When not

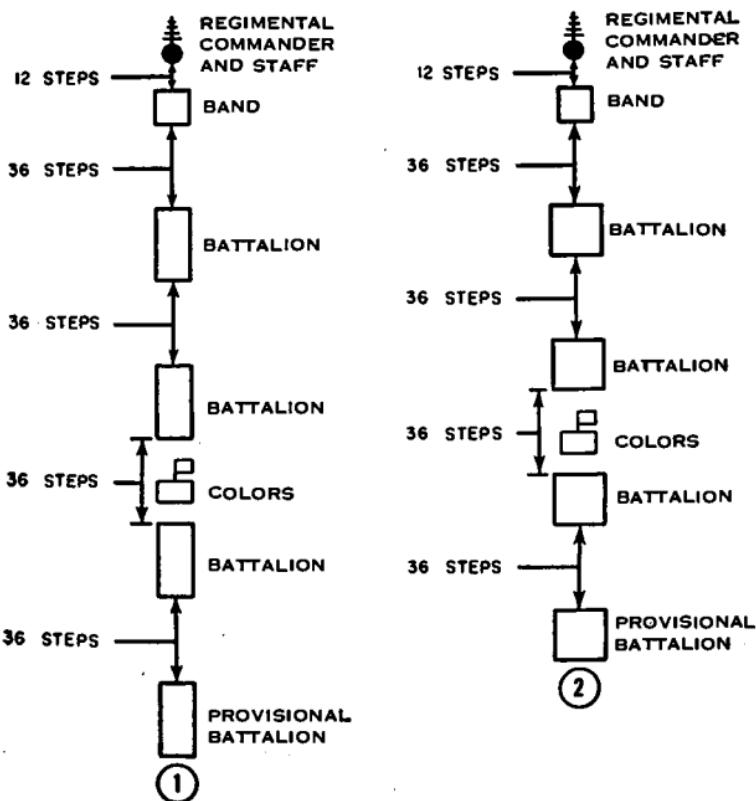


Figure 47. Regiment in column.

grouped as a provisional battalion, these units form on the left of the regiment when it is in line or at the rear when it is in column (figs. 47 and 48).

117. To Form the Regiment

- The regimental commander prescribes—
 - The formation (with or without vehicles).
 - The place and time of the formation.
 - The direction the units will face.

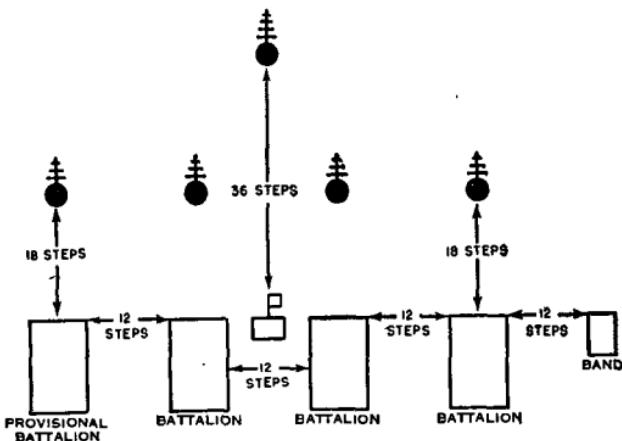


Figure 48. Regiment in line with battalions in mass formation.

(4) The location of the head of column (or the right flank of the line).

(5) The order in column or line of the headquarters, band, battalions, separate companies of the regiment, attached units, and the trains.

b. Before forming the regiment, the regimental commander has the positions marked on which the larger (battalion) elements are to form.

c. On arrival at their designated places, the battalions and separate companies of the regiment are given rest.

d. For ceremonies, the procedure for the formation of a battalion is followed as described in paragraph 112 except that the battalion adjutants take their posts at adjutant's call on the line on which the regiment is to form. They face down the line from their positions, which are six steps from the

point where the right flanks of their respective battalions will rest. When all units of their battalions are on line, they move to their posts by the most direct route.

e. The regimental adjutant acts for the regiment in a manner similar to that prescribed for the battalion adjutant in paragraph 112.

f. When a commander or adjutant gives a command which is to be executed by troops under the command of another commander (when a regimental adjutant causes the troops to be brought to attention), the command is given in a conversational tone of voice, but loud enough to be heard distinctly by the subordinate commanders. It is not separated into a preparatory command and a command of execution. It is not given smartly so as to cause it to be executed prematurely by some of the troops.

118. To Dismiss the Regiment

To dismiss the regiment, the regimental commander orders the commanders of the battalions and separate companies of the regiment to dismiss their units. The procedure is the same as described in paragraphs 93 and 115.

CHAPTER 9

CEREMONIES

Section I. REVIEWS

119. General

- a.* A review is a military ceremony held—
 - (1) In honor of a visiting higher commander, official, or dignitary.
 - (2) For presenting decorations, awards or honors to members or units of a command.
 - (3) To allow a higher commander, official, or dignitary to observe the state of training in a command.
- b.* A review may consist of the following six parts:
 - (1) Formation of troops.
 - (2) Retreat (if scheduled).
 - (3) Presentation and honors.
 - (4) Inspection (passing around the troops).
 - (5) Decorations and awards (if scheduled).
 - (6) March in review.
- c.* A commander normally designates an officer of his command as commander of troops so that the commander may review his own troops or accompany a visitor reviewing the troops. The commander of troops is responsible for the preparation and organization of his troops for the review; see subparagraphs *d* and *e* below.

d. The line on which the troops are to be formed and the route of march are marked or designated. The post of the reviewing officer is marked with a flag placed opposite the center of the line of the troops (fig. 49).

e. Any of the formations described for the battalion or regiment may be used. The formation used is limited by the space available and the formation in which the units pass in review. The formation may be modified to meet the local situation.

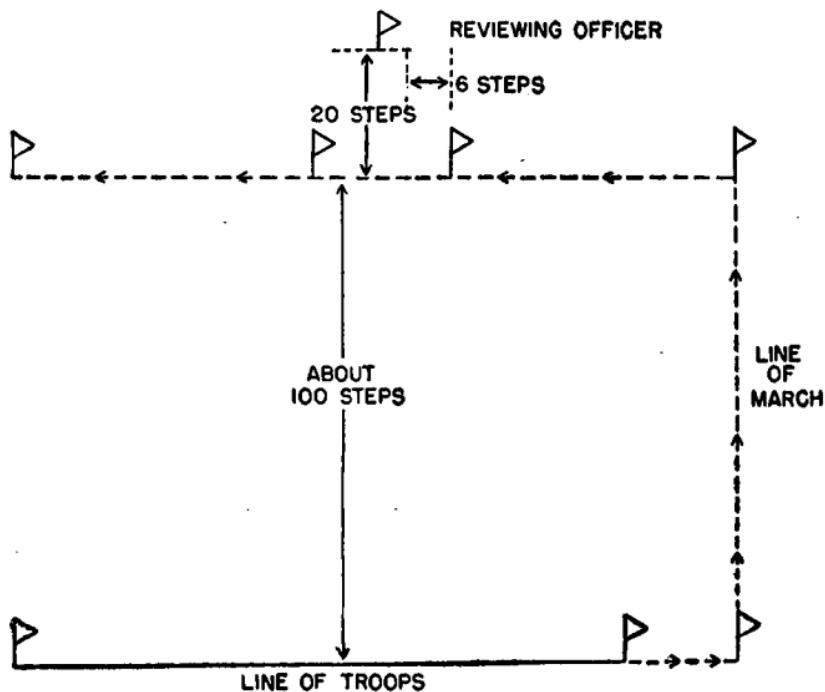


Figure 49. Preparation for review.

120. Formation of Troops

a. Battalions and regiments are formed as prescribed in figures 50 and 51. In reviews in which two or more arms (infantry, artillery) are present, the troops are arranged as ordered by the commander of troops. As a guide, units should be arranged from right to left in line with the slowest unit on the right (usually infantry) and progressing to the most rapidly moving unit on the left.

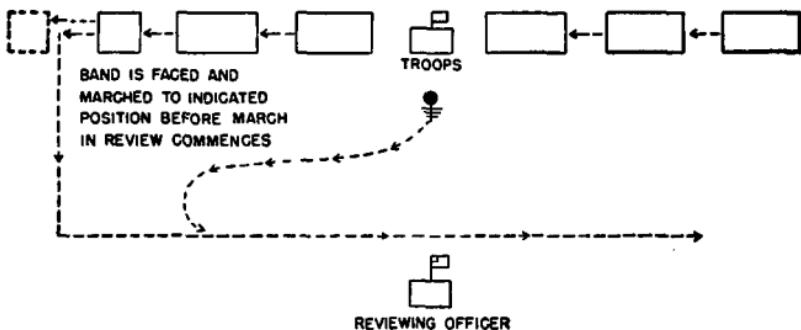


Figure 50. Battalion review companies in line, marched in review in column of platoons in column.

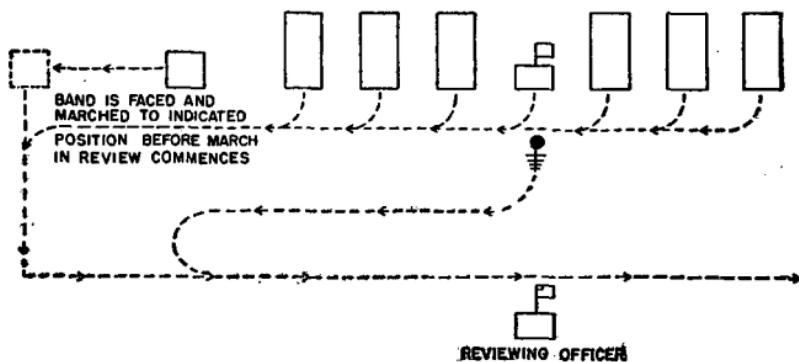


Figure 51. Regimental review, battalions in mass, marched in review in column of battalions in mass.

b. The troops move to their position in the most convenient manner. For large reviews the commander of troops prescribes the routes and time of arrival. When the frontage of the units has been measured and marked, the units may arrive in any convenient order and occupy their place in line. When this is not done, the units form successively from right to left along the line. The first method is preferable in large mixed commands.

c. When commanders are mounted in vehicles, they dismount and take their posts as prescribed or as directed. They remain at their post from the time their units arrive on the line until the command **PASS IN REVIEW**.

d. In motorized or mechanized units or elements, occupants of vehicles usually are required to form dismounted in a formation corresponding to that of the other units in the review. At the command **PASS IN REVIEW**, they break ranks, move at double time, and mount their vehicles.

e. An adjutant, designated by the commander of troops, forms the troops in a manner similar to that described for a battalion or regiment. After all units are formed, alined, and have been brought to attention (if at rest or at ease), the adjutant commands **PRESENT, ARMS**. When the troops have come to present arms, he faces the commander of troops, salutes, and reports.

f. When the formation consists of one battalion, it presents arms at the command of the adjutant.

g. When the formation consists of one regiment (two or more battalions), at the command of the adjutant, the battalion commanders and special unit

commanders bring their units to present arms, starting with the center (right center) battalion and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks.

h. In formations consisting of two or more regiments, the regimental commanders repeat the command of the adjutant, starting with the center (right center) regiments and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks. The battalion and special unit commanders within their respective regiments then bring their units to present arms as prescribed in *e* above.

i. Units and individuals not armed with rifles execute the hand salute at the command PRESENT, ARMS. They end the salute at the command ORDER, ARMS. They remain at attention during the execution of the manual of arms.

j. The commander of troops and his staff take their position midway between the leading rank of the unit commanders and the post of the reviewing officer, opposite and facing the center of the line. The commander of troops returns the salute of the adjutant and orders him to take his post. He then commands ORDER, ARMS or directs subordinate commanders to command ORDER, ARMS. Next he commands REST or AT EASE, and faces toward the post of the reviewing officer.

k. The members of the staff do not salute with the commander of troops when the troops are presented to him.

l. When the commander of troops faces toward the reviewing officer, the members of his staff move to their positions to his rear at the commands of the senior staff officer. The senior staff officer gives RIGHT,

FACE; FORWARD, MARCH; and two column left movements and halts the staff when centered and to the rear of the commander of troops.

121. Reviewing Party

a. When the formation has been completed, the reviewing officer with his staff moves to his position opposite the center of the line of troops to receive the review (fig. 52).

b. The local commander (if not acting as commander of troops), distinguished persons invited to accompany the reviewing officer but not themselves receiving the review, staffs, and enlisted personnel take positions facing the troops as shown in figure 52. When an organization is reviewed before an inspecting officer or other person junior in rank to

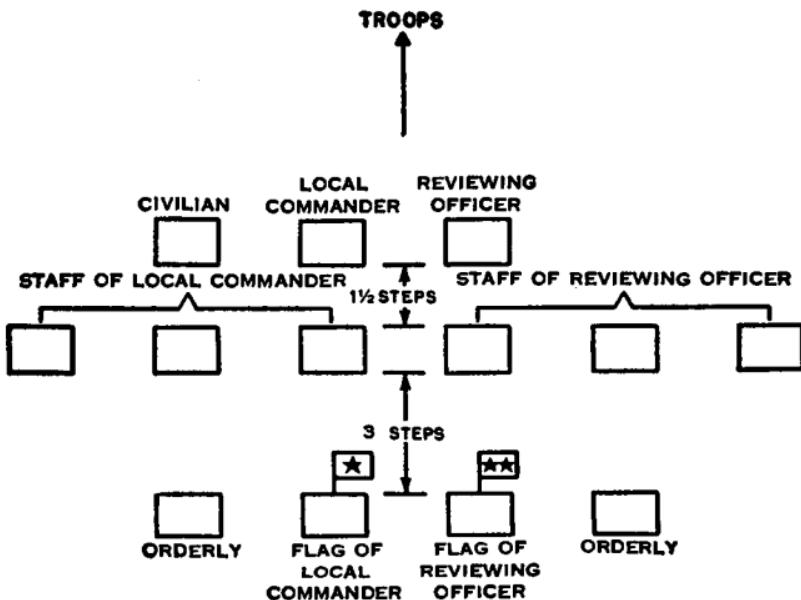


Figure 52. Reviewing party.

the local commander, the junior takes position to the left of the local commander.

c. An officer from the local staff is designated to escort distinguished persons and to show them their positions. When a civilian receives the review, he takes position on the right of the local commander; if necessary, timely explanation of the ceremony is made to him.

d. As the reviewing officer moves to his position, the commander of troops faces his troops and brings them to attention.

122. Retreat

a. When a review is held at retreat, the commander of troops brings the troops to parade rest as soon as the reviewing officer arrives at his post and the troops have been brought to attention. He then commands or signals **SOUND RETREAT** to the band or field music. At the conclusion of retreat, the troops are brought to attention and present arms. The band plays the national anthem. When a band is not present, the bugles sound **To The Color**. The commander of troops and his staff salute at the first note of the national anthem (or **To The Color**) and end their salute at the last note. When the ceremony is held on an army post, the gun is fired at the last note of retreat, and as the national anthem (or **To The Color**) is played, the flag is lowered in the manner prescribed in SR 840-10-1 and FM 26-5.

b. The commander of troops remains facing the troops and salutes at the first note of the national anthem (or **To The Color**). His staff, the reviewing officer and his staff, and all military spectators salute

at the same time. The salute is held until the last note of the music. The commander of troops, on ending his salute, faces the reviewing officer and salutes. The members of his staff salute and complete their salutes with him, and the ceremony proceeds as described in paragraph 123.

c. Each regimental color (standard) salutes at the command PRESENT, ARMS, given by the commander of the battalion with which the colors are posted or by the commander of the battalion to the right of the colors when they are not posted with a battalion. The regimental color is returned to the order at the last note of the national anthem (or To The Color), except when the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to honors. In this case, the color remains at salute until the last battalion is brought to order arms at the completion of the presentation and honors. *The national color renders no salute.*

123. Presentation and Honors

a. When a review is held at a time other than at retreat, the commander of troops brings the troops to present arms as soon as the reviewing officer has taken his post. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to honors, each regimental or separate battalion color salutes with its command (par. 122). When all the troops have presented arms, the commander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes. The members of his staff salute with him. The reviewing officer returns the salute. The commander of troops ends his salute, brings the troops to order arms and, when the formation consists of more than one battalion, orders AT EASE.

b. If retreat is not held, honors are given the reviewing officer, when his grade so entitles him, as prescribed in SR 600-25-1. The band (a designated band near the center of the command, if more than one band is present) or field music sounds the honors when the commander of troops and his staff salute the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer, the members of his staff, and all military spectators salute at the first note of the music and hold the salute until the music and gun salute are completed. When the honors are completed, the commander of troops ends his salute and brings the troops to order arms and gives AT EASE.

c. When artillery is present in the review and when the commander of troops deems it practicable, a salute is fired in the manner prescribed in SR 600-25-1. The first gun is fired with the first note of the music. The detachment firing the salute rejoins its unit after the salute is fired. Use of the gun salute is limited to special ceremonial occasions when it is desired to stage an especially impressive ceremony. For gun salutes, see SR 600-25-1.

124. Inspection

a. On completion of the presentation and honors, the reviewing officer and his party move forward and halt 6 steps in front of the post of the commander of troops. The two exchange salutes. Their staffs do not salute. The commander of troops then guides the reviewing party around the formation, beginning with the unit on the right of the line and passing in front of the line and then around the rear of the formation. In large reviews, the

reviewing party normally passes between the line of regimental commanders and staffs and the line of battalion commanders and staffs. In reviews for a battalion or for units of similar size, the inspecting officer passes between the front rank of troops and the line of company commanders. The commander of troops and the local commander march on the side of the reviewing officers that is away from the troops. They are followed by the staffs of the commander of troops, of the local commander (if present), and of the reviewing officer. Each staff follows its own commander in column of files.

b. The reviewing officer may direct that his staff, flag, and orderlies remain at the post of the reviewing officer so that only his personal staff and flag accompany him.

c. When the inspection is made in motor vehicles, the reviewing party enters the vehicles which drive up to the post of the reviewing officer after completion of the honors. In each vehicle, one seat on the right side (the side away from the troops during inspection) is left vacant. The vehicles move to the post of the commander of troops and stop. The commander of troops exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, enters the reviewing officer's vehicle, and occupies the vacant seat. His staff officers occupy the vacant seats in the remaining vehicles. The orderlies and flag bearer remain at their posts. The vehicles proceed on the route of inspection as already described.

d. As the reviewing party approaches, each company or battalion (when the battalion is in mass formation) commander commands attention and eyes

right. The company commanders and platoon leaders execute eyes right and give the hand salute. All troops turn their heads and eyes to the right. As soon as the reviewing officer comes into their line of vision, they follow him with their eyes, turning their heads, until he reaches their front. At this point, the head and eyes of each man remain fixed to the front. The company commanders and platoon leaders terminate their salutes when the heads and eyes of the troops reach the front. When the troops are standing at ease, each company or massed unit is brought to attention as the reviewing party approaches. They remain at attention during the remainder of the inspection.

e. The band of an organization plays until the inspection by the reviewing officer is completed.

f. The reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the Color when passing in front of it.

g. The reviewing officer makes such general inspection of the command as he may desire while passing around the troops. A detailed inspection is not a part of a review ceremony.

h. The commander of troops salutes and halts after passing around the line and arriving at the right of the band, unless he is in a vehicle. The reviewing officer returns the salute and proceeds with his staff to his post. When the reviewing officer and his staff have passed him, the commander of troops and his staff move directly to their posts facing the reviewing officer. When the inspecting party is in motor vehicles, a stop is made at the post of the commander of troops, where the commander of troops dismounts, exchanges salutes with the reviewing offi-

cer, and returns to his post. The members of his staff dismount and return to their posts at the same time. The vehicles then proceed to the post of the reviewing officer, where the members of the reviewing party dismount and return to their posts.

125. Decoration and Awards

a. A review ordinarily is held on occasions of the presentation of decorations or of the decoration of the colors.

b. After the reviewing officer has inspected the troops and resumed his post, the commander of troops, from his own post, commands or signals by prearranged signal: PERSONS TO BE DECORATED AND ALL COLORS, CENTER, MARCH. At the command MARCH persons to be decorated and all colors move by the most direct route and take their post as follows:

- (1) The persons to be decorated take positions as a single rank in the front and center of the command and 10 steps in front of the line of company commanders. They line up according to the rank of the decorations to be conferred, highest ranking decoration on the right. Those receiving similar decorations take position according to their military rank within each decoration group.
- (2) The colors to be decorated are placed in a single rank five steps in front of the center of the line of persons to be decorated. They are alined in groups according to the rank of decoration to be bestowed, the highest ranking decoration on the right.

- (3) All other colors with the color guards are aligned in a single rank five steps back of the center of the persons to be decorated. They take the same relative positions as their locations in the command.
- (4) The commander of troops takes his post five steps in front of the center of the leading element. At the same time his staff, under command of the senior staff officer, executes right face and moves to the right far enough to provide clearance for the colors and persons to be decorated. Here the staff halts and executes left face. When the staff has cleared the necessary line of march, the commander of troops commands **FORWARD, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the commander of troops, the persons to be decorated, and the colors advance, the band playing. The commander of troops marches directly toward the reviewing officer. The guide is center in all ranks. When the commander of troops has reached a point ten steps from the reviewing officer, he halts the group with the command **DETACHMENT, HALT**. He then salutes the reviewing officer and reports, "Sir, the persons (colors) to be decorated are present." The reviewing officer returns the salute and directs that the command be presented.
- (5) The commander of troops passes around the right flank of the persons or colors to be decorated and proceeds directly to his post. On reaching his post, he brings the troops to

present arms, faces about, and salutes, his staff saluting with him. The band (field music) then plays the national anthem (or **To The Color**). On completion of the music, the commander of troops and his staff terminate their salute, and the commander of troops brings the troops to order arms and has them stand at ease. The persons to be decorated salute at the first note of the national anthem (or **To The Color**) and terminate the salute at the last note.

(6) A staff officer then reads the citation or the order announcing the awards. After reading the citation (order) the reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff or certain members of his staff, advance by the most direct route to the right flank of the line of persons or colors to be decorated. He fastens the streamer to the staff of the color, or pins the decoration on the left breast of each person. He then directs the commander of troops to march the command in review and resumes his post. At the command of the senior officer or enlisted man present, the persons decorated form a line on the left of the reviewing officer, or as directed. The colors return to their posts by the most direct route. The commander of troops moves toward his right flank far enough to allow the colors to pass, after which he returns to his post. The staff then returns to its original position.

126. March in Review

- a.* When the reviewing party is again in place after the inspection of the troops, the commander of troops commands **PASS IN REVIEW**.
- b.* At the command **PASS IN REVIEW**, the band is faced to the right and marches to a position that enables it to move straight out on the route of march without changing direction. If the band is not out of the way, the unit on the right may run into it. The commander of the unit next to the band gives the necessary commands to put the troops in march in the formation designated for the review. The band starts to play and marches forward at the command of execution, **MARCH**, given by the commander of the unit next to the band. Other units move out in succession and follow in column at the prescribed distance.
- c.* The band and each unit change direction without command at the points indicated. When the units are in mass formation, the commander of each formation (company or battalion) in turn command, **LEFT TURN, MARCH; FORWARD, MARCH**, at each change of direction.
- d.* The regimental and battalion commanders, other than the commander of troops, move into position in the column at the head of their troops just before the turn on the reviewing line.
- e.* The commander of troops moves into position at the head of the column after the turn on the reviewing line.
- f.* The commander of troops and the regimental and battalion commanders salute and execute eyes

right when they arrive 6 steps from the front of the reviewing officer. They end the salute when their staffs have passed 6 steps beyond the front of the reviewing officer. Members of their staffs salute with them. The reviewing officer returns their salute. Other members of the reviewing party do not salute.

g. After saluting the reviewing officer, the commander of troops turns out of the column and takes his post on the right side of the reviewing officer. The members of his staff accompany him and take their posts on the corresponding side of the reviewing officer's staff. When the rear element of his command has passed, the commander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes. Then, accompanied by his staff, he rejoins the command.

h. When the person reviewing the command is not mounted in a vehicle, the commander of troops and his staff (if mounted), turn out of the column after passing the reviewing stand and dismount preparatory to taking post. In such cases, the commander of troops salutes the reviewing person before remounting and before rejoining his command.

i. When the commander of troops and his staff are in vehicles, the vehicles are parked on the side of the reviewing officer toward the direction of march and behind the lines occupied by the reviewing officer, the commander of troops, and their staffs.

j. Band leaders and drum majors execute and end their salutes at the point prescribed for the other commanders. Each band, when it has passed the reviewing officer, executes column left three times to take a position in front of and facing the reviewing officer and at least 12 steps from the left flank of

the marching troops. It continues to play until the band following it nears the post of the reviewing officer. It then ceases playing and leaves the field. The band following begins playing as soon as the preceding band has ceased.

k. In large commands, two bands may remain alongside each other after they have turned out of column to alternate in playing while the troops pass in review. Bands may be massed and posted as directed by the commander of troops.

l. When only one band is present, it remains in position facing the reviewing officer until the review has ended. It then follows behind the last unit.

m. Troops march in review with the guide toward the flank on which the reviewing officer is posted. Each company commander (or the senior company commander when the battalion is in mass formation), without turning his body, commands EYES, RIGHT; READY, FRONT. He gives the command RIGHT when he is 6 steps from the front of the reviewing officer, and the command FRONT when the rear of his unit has passed 6 steps beyond the reviewing officer. In each company or mass formation, the right flank men do not execute eyes right.

n. At the command EYES, RIGHT, the company commanders and platoon leaders execute eyes right and give the hand salute. The guidon bearers execute present guidon and eyes right.

o. All end the salute at the command FRONT. The guidon bearers return to the carry.

p. The reviewing party and all spectators salute the colors as they pass by. As the color guard passes the reviewing officer, each man of the color guard

except the right flank man executes eyes right at the command of the senior color sergeant. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental or separate battalion color salutes.

Section II. PARADES

127. General

- a. A battalion or regimental parade is an alternate and more formal ceremony than a review (par. 119).
- b. The appearance and movement of troops in formation are the primary considerations in a parade.
- c. Preparations for a parade is similar to that for a review. The organization of troops for a parade is also similar to that for a review. The distance between the troops and the commander for parade formations is greater than that for a review as the troop commander is also the reviewing officer.

128. Ceremonial Battalion Parade

- a. After the battalion has been formed and alined in one of the previously described formations (fig. 50) and the guides have taken their posts, the adjutant, before presenting the battalion to the battalion commander, commands REST. When the troops have executed parade rest, he commands SOUND OFF. The adjutant and the battalion commander, with his staff, stand at parade rest during the playing of SOUND OFF, the marching by of the band, and the sounding of retreat.

- b. At the command SOUND OFF, the band, in place, plays three chords. At the conclusion of the

third chord it moves forward, playing a march in quick time. It executes left turns to march across the front of the troops, midway between the adjutant and the line of troops. When the band has passed the left of the line, it countermarches and returns over the same ground to the right of the line. After it has passed beyond the right of the troops, it executes right turn. When the entire band has passed beyond the front rank of the troops, it again countermarches and halts in its original position. When the band finishes the march, it again plays the Sound Off.

c. At an evening parade, immediately after the completion of Sound Off, the field music plays Retreat, and the retreat ceremony described in paragraph 122 follows. The adjutant brings the troops to attention and to present arms at the last note of retreat. The adjutant, the battalion commander, and the battalion staff salute at the first note of the national anthem (or To The Color), and end their salute at the last note.

d. At the completion of the national anthem (or To The Color) with the troops still at present arms, the adjutant faces about, salutes the battalion commander, and reports, "Sir, the parade is formed." The battalion commander orders, "Take your post." The adjutant passes by the battalion commander's right and takes his post one and one-half steps to the rear and one step to the right of the battalion commander.

e. The battalion commander then commands ORDER ARMS, and gives such movements in the manual of arms as he may desire. Officers, noncommissioned

officers commanding platoons, the color guard, and the guidon bearers, having once executed order arms, remain in that position during the movements of the manual of arms.

f. The battalion commander then directs the adjutant "Receive the report." The adjutant, passing by the battalion commander's right, advances toward the center of the battalion, halts midway between it and the battalion commander, and commands **REPORT**.

g. At the command **REPORT**, the company commanders, in succession from the right, salute and report, "— Company, All present or accounted for." The adjutant returns each company commander's salute after the report is made and understood.

h. After receiving the reports, the adjutant faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for."

i. The battalion commander then directs, "Publish the orders." The adjutant faces the troops and commands **ATTENTION TO ORDERS**. He publishes the orders and then commands **OFFICERS, CENTER, MARCH**. He then faces about and takes his post with the battalion commander.

j. At the command **OFFICERS**, guidon bearers execute carry guidon.

k. At the command **CENTER**, when companies are in line, company commanders, officers commanding platoons, and guidon bearers face to the center. When companies are in mass formation, company commanders and guidon bearers face to the center. Officers commanding platoons move one step forward and face to the center. Officers, second in

command, move through the interval nearest to the center and take their post in the column formed by the platoon leaders.

l. At the command MARCH, the band plays; officers and guidon bearers close to the center, halt, and individually face to the front; company commanders, when moving to the center, oblique to the front and close on a line four steps in advance of the line of guidon bearers. The guidon bearers close on their own line, each taking his post in rear of his own company commander. All other officers close on the line of platoon leaders.

m. The officers and guidon bearers having closed and faced to the front, the senior officer commands FORWARD, MARCH. The center officer of the leading rank is the guide. The officers and guidon bearers are halted with the leading rank 6 steps from the battalion commander. They salute the battalion commander, who returns the salute. The command READY, TWO is given by the battalion commander or senior company commander for the termination of the salute. The guidon bearers execute carry guidon at the same time.

n. The movements are executed at quick time to assure simultaneous execution by the officers and guidon bearers.

o. The battalion commander gives such instruction as he deems necessary and then (in quick time cadence) commands OFFICERS, POSTS, MARCH.

p. At the command posts, all officers and guidon bearers face about.

q. At the command MARCH, they step off. The center officer of the leading rank is the guide.

r. The senior officer commands OFFICERS, HALT. He halts the leading rank 6 steps from the line of companies when companies are in line and 3 steps from the line of companies when they are in mass formation. He then commands POSTS, MARCH.

s. At the command POSTS, the officers and guidon bearers face outward.

t. At the command MARCH, the officers step off in succession at 4 steps distances and resume their posts. The guidon bearers step off with their company commanders. On resuming their posts, they execute order guidon. The music ceases when the last officer has taken his post. On resuming their posts, the officers and guidon bearers remain facing the troops and face about simultaneously at the command of the company commander. Executive officers take their posts without command.

u. During the execution of *officers center* and *officers post*, except when saluting, all guidon bearers remain at carry guidon.

v. The battalion commander then gives the command for the battalion to pass in review. The battalion passes in review on the commands and in the manner prescribed for a review. When the last company has passed, the ceremony is concluded.

w. The band continues to play while the companies are in march on the parade ground. After passing in review, the companies are marched to their respective areas and dismissed.

129. Ceremonial Regimental Parade

a. The regiment ordinarily is formed in line of companies in mass formation (fig. 51). It is the same

as the ceremonial battalion parade (par. 128) with the following exceptions:

- (1) "Regimental commander" is substituted for "battalion commander," and "regiment," for "battalion" in the description.
- (2) In moving across the front of the regiment, the band passes midway between the adjutant and the line of battalion commanders.

b. The battalions execute present arms, order arms, parade rest, and come to attention at the command of execution of their respective commanders as described in paragraph 120. Reports are made by the battalion instead of company commanders.

c. At the command **MARCH**, of the command **OFFICERS CENTER, MARCH**, the battalion commanders and their staffs close on the line of battalion commanders and staffs. The company commanders oblique to the front and close on a line 4 steps in rear of the battalion staffs. The guidon bearers oblique to the front and close on a line 4 steps back of the company commanders. The other officers oblique to the front and close on a line 4 steps back of the guidon bearers.

130. Street Parade

a. For street parades, the troops are formed and marched in the most convenient manner. Street parades may include transportation. Either towed or transported weapons add to the effect of a street parade. Cargo vehicles are included only when it is desired to increase the size of the display.

b. Practical formations for street parades are—
(1) Column of threes or fours.

(2) Two or more columns of threes or fours abreast.

(3) Mass formation.

c. The vehicles move in single column or column of twos, threes, or fours as the street width permits.

d. In long street parades, the rifles may be carried slung over the right shoulder.

Section III. ESCORTS

131. Escorts of the Color

a. When the regiment is in line, the regimental commander details a company to receive and escort the national color to its place. For this ceremony, the regimental color forms with the color guard at its post with the regiment.

b. The band moves straight to its front until clear of the line of battalion commanders, changes direction if necessary, and halts. The designated company takes position in column of threes (or fours) 15 steps back of the band, with the color bearer back of the leading platoon. The escort then is marched without music to the regimental commander's office or quarters and is formed in line facing the entrance. The color bearer, proceeded by the senior lieutenant and followed by a sergeant of the escort, obtains the color.

c. When the color bearer returns, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, he halts before the entrance facing the escort. The officer places himself on the right and the sergeant on the left of the color bearer. The company commander brings the company to present arms, and the field music sounds To The Color. At the last note of the music, the com-

pany commander brings the company to order arms. The lieutenant and the sergeant salute and end their salute at the commands of the company commander and return to their posts.

d. The company again is formed in column, the band taking post in front of the column and the color bearer placing himself in the center of the space in rear of the leading platoon. The escort then is marched back to the regiment, the band playing. The march is conducted so that the escort arrives at a point about 50 steps in front of the right of the regiment and then moves parallel to its front. The regimental commander takes his post in front of the center of the regiment. When the color arrives opposite the regimental commander, the escort is formed in line facing the regiment. The color bearer moves to a position 6 steps in front of the regimental commander and halts.

e. The regimental commander then faces the troops and brings the regiment to present arms. He then faces the color and salutes. The field music sounds To The Color. When the field music ends, he terminates his salute, faces the troops and brings them to the order. Following the commands of the regimental commander, the escort is brought to present arms and order arms by its commander. When the troops have been brought to the order, the color bearer moves to his post beside the regimental color bearer. The escort is faced to the right and, preceded by the band, is marched to its place in line, moving around the left flank and back of the regiment. The band plays until the escort has passed the left of the line. It then returns to its post on the right, moving behind the

regiment. The regiment may be given the command REST after the escort passes to the left of the line.

f. Escort of the color is executed by a battalion in a manner similar to that of the regiment.

132. Escort of Honor

a. Escorts of honor are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting persons of high civilian or military rank. The escort troops are selected for their soldierly appearance and superior qualities of discipline.

b. The escort is formed in line opposite the place where the personage is to present himself. The band takes its position on the flank of the escort toward which the escort is to march. On the appearance of the personage, the escort is brought to attention. It is brought to present arms when the honors are rendered as prescribed in AR 600-25 and SR 600-25-1. On completion of the honors, the escort is brought to order arms. The officers and men in uniform, not in the formation (but within view and saluting distance), salute and end their salute with the escort. Usually, on the completion of the honors, the person being honored inspects the escort. The escort is then formed in column and takes up the march. The personage, with his staff or retinue, takes up a position in rear of the column. When he leaves the escort, it again is formed in a line. When he has taken a position from which to receive them, the escort renders him the same honors as on his arrival.

c. When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage

is to be received, a double line of sentinels, facing inward, is posted from that point to the escort. The sentinels successively salute as the personage passes. The personage returns the salute.

d. An officer is designated to accompany the personage.

e. See paragraphs 141 through 156 for funeral escorts.

Section IV. COLORS AND STANDARDS

133. General

a. The national and regimental flags carried by dismounted organizations are called the "national color" and the "regimental color." The term "color" implies the national color. The term "colors" implies the national color and regimental color.

b. The national and regimental flags carried by mounted or motorized organizations are called the "national standard" and the "regimental standard." The term "standard" implies the national standard. The term "standards" implies both the national standard and the regimental standard.

c. In garrison, when the colors (or standards) are not in use they are kept at the office or quarters of the commanding officer. They are escorted to and from his quarters or office by the color (or standard) guard. In camp, when the colors (or standards) are not in use they are displayed in front of the commanding officer's tent. When the weather permits, they are displayed uncased from reveille to retreat. From retreat to reveille and during inclement weather, they are cased and placed in the command-

ing officer's office, quarters, or tent.

d. The colors (or standards) are cased when they are furled and placed within protective covering.

e. The colors (or standards) may be carried in any formation in which two or more companies participate and in escorts, when ordered.

f. In separate organizations and commands entitled to colors (or standards) and in battalions not stationed with their regimental headquarters, the colors (or standards) are similarly cared for and displayed at the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer.

g. The battalions stationed with their regimental headquarters do not display the colors (or standards) of their organizations.

h. At regimental formations, the colors (or standards) are posted with the regiment. When the regimental formation is broken up, as in drill or field exercises, the colors (or standards) join the regimental commander or are dismissed as directed.

i. *The national color (or standard) renders no salute.*

134. Salutes by Regimental Color (or Standard)

a. The regimental color (or standard) salutes in military ceremonies while the national anthem or To The Color is being played and when rendering honors to its regimental commander or an individual of higher rank, but in no other case.

b. When marching, the regimental color (or standard) salutes when 6 steps from the front of the person entitled to the salute. It resumes the carry when 6 steps beyond him.

c. When passing in review, the color (or standard) guard executes eyes right at the prescribed saluting distance upon the command of the senior sergeant. The commands are: EYES RIGHT; and READY, FRONT. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental color (or standard) salutes at the command RIGHT and resumes the carry at the command FRONT. The man on the right flank of the color guard does not execute eyes right. In those organizations which do not execute eyes right in passing in review, the standard guard omits this compliment. Where applicable, the regimental standard salutes at the command of the senior, who commands STANDARD, SALUTE. The return to the carry is made at the command CARRY, STANDARD.

135. Color Guard

a. The color guard consists of two sergeants and two experienced privates selected by the regimental commander. Usually they are men with long and honorable service who have an exceptionally soldierly appearance. A position on the color guard is one of honor. Members of the color guard, when not engaged in the performance of their duties, join their organizations. The senior sergeant carries the national color and commands the color guard. He gives the necessary commands for the movements and for rendering the colors. The regimental color is placed on the left of the national color.

b. When battalions carry the color, a sergeant acts as color bearer and two experienced privates selected by the battalion commander act as members of the

color guard. The general rules prescribed for the regimental color guard are applicable to the battalion.

c. The color guard is formed and marched in one rank at close interval, the color bearers in the center. The color guard does not execute to the rear march, about face, or fix bayonets.

d. At the command of the senior sergeant, the privates of the color guard present arms, or if armed with the pistol, execute the hand salute on receiving and parting with the colors. After having parted with the colors, the guard is brought to order arms by command of the senior remaining member who is placed as the right flank man of the guard.

e. Having received the colors, the senior sergeant conducts the guard to its proper position before the color company. Having parted with the colors, the guard is dismissed by the senior sergeant.

f. At drills and ceremonies in which the colors are to participate, except escort of the color, the colors are received by the color company before the formation of the battalion. The color company receives the colors as follows: The color company is formed, its commander facing the front. The color guard, guided by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of 10 steps from the company commander. The company commander then faces his company and brings it to present arms, faces the colors, and salutes. He then faces his company and brings it to order arms. The privates of the color guard execute present and order arms with the color company. The color guard then is marched by the senior sergeant directly to its post. It takes

its post on the left when the company is in line or mass and in rear when the company is in column. When the color company joins the battalion, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the battalion formation. When the color battalion joins the regiment, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the regimental formation.

g. When in formation, the color guard executes at ease and rest with the color company, keeping the pikes of the colors vertical. It executes right shoulder, order, and present arms with the color company, but remains at the order during execution of the manual of arms.

h. During an inspection, the color guard does not come to the position of inspection arms as the inspecting officers approach, nor do the inspecting officers actually inspect the color guard's weapons.

i. When it is desired to dismiss the color guard at the conclusion of a drill or ceremony, it proceeds from its position and halts 10 steps in front of and facing the commander of the color company. The company presents arms. The color guard then escorts the colors to the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer. The color guard is dismissed from organizations smaller than a company (funeral escort) in a similar manner.

j. In a campaign, before an engagement of the regiment, the colors are stored as directed by the commanding officer.

k. After the playing of the national anthem or To The Color, during the presentation of decorations and awards, the troops are brought to order arms. On this command, by the commander of troops, the

color guard returns to the position of right shoulder arms.

136. Movement of the Color Guard to the Rear

To face the color guard to the rear (fig. 53), the command is COLORS, REVERSE, MARCH. At the command MARCH, each man steps off simultaneously and executes the following movements: Number 1

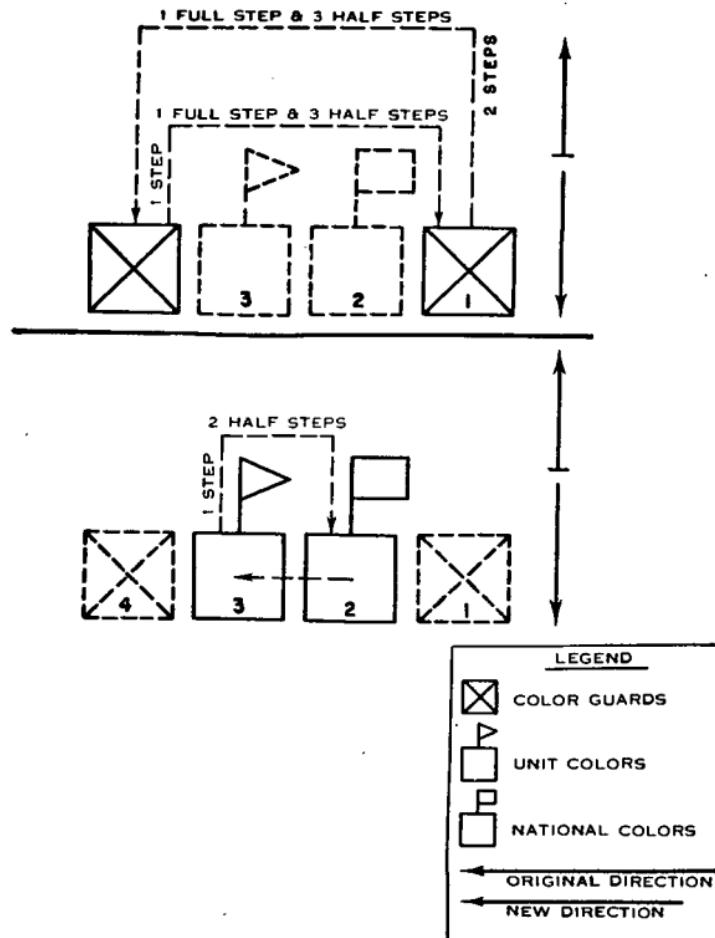


Figure 53. Movement of the color guard to the rear.

takes 2 steps forward, faces to the left in marching, takes one full step and 3 half steps, faces to the left in marching, and takes 2 steps in the new direction. Number 2 faces to the left in marching, and faces to the left while marking time. Number 3 takes one step forward, faces to the right in marching, takes 2 half steps, faces to the right in marching, and takes one step in the new direction. Number 4 takes one step forward, faces to the right in marching, takes one full step and 3 half steps, faces to the right in marching, and takes one step in the new direction. Numbers 2, 3, and 4 mark time after completing their movements until all men are abreast, then step off together or halt as the case may be.

137. Position of the Color at the Order

At the order, the heel of the pike rests on the ground and touching the outside of the right footgear opposite the ball of the right foot. The right hand, at a convenient place on the pike, clasps it with the thumb, back of the hand to the right, and holds it in a vertical position.

138. Position of the Color at the Carry

At the carry, the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling, the right hand grasps the pike at shoulder height, the pike inclined slightly to the front.

139. Position of the Color at Parade Rest

a. Parade rest with the color is similar to parade rest with the rifle, except that the pike is kept vertical.

- b. The order is resumed at the command ATTENTION.
 - c. The order and parade rest are executed with the color company.

140. Position of Regimental Color at Color Salute

This position is assumed from the carry by slipping the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lowering the pike by straightening the arm to the front. When the regimental color salutes with troops who execute present arms from the order, the position of carry is assumed at the command ARMS, and the color salute is then executed.

Section V. FUNERALS

141. General

a. Military funerals are divided into the three following classes:

- (1) With chapel service, followed by the march to the grave or place of local disposition with the prescribed escort.
- (2) Without chapel service, but the funeral procession forming at the entrance to (or at a point within a reasonable distance to) the cemetery.
- (3) With only graveside services.

b. A full military funeral normally consists of the following elements:

- (1) Band.
- (2) Escort appropriate to the grade of the deceased, including firing party and bugler (SR 600-25-1).

- (3) Colors.
- (4) Clergy.
- (5) Caisson and pallbearers.
- (6) Caparisoned horse (if the deceased was mounted).
- (7) Honorary pallbearers.

c. The services of an Army chaplain are provided unless the family (or its representative) of the deceased requests some other clergyman to officiate. A civilian clergyman may be substituted for or act in conjunction with the Army chaplain. The desires of the family are given the fullest consideration possible in the selection of elements involved, but the funeral is conducted as prescribed in this manual.

d. The commanding officer or his representative assists in making the funeral arrangements and supervises the conduct of the funeral.

e. When honorary pallbearers are desired, they are selected by the family of the deceased or its representative, or when the family or its representative so desires, by the commanding officer.

f. At a military funeral, all persons in the military service in uniform attending in their individual capacity will face the casket and execute the hand salute at any time when the casket is being moved, while the casket is being lowered into the grave, during the firing of the volley, and while taps are being sounded. Honorary pallbearers in uniform will conform to these instructions when not in motion. Military personnel in civilian clothes, in the above cases and during the service at the grave, will stand at "attention," uncovered, and hold the headdress over

the left breast. During the prayer, all personnel will bow their heads.

g. When arms are presented at the military funeral of a person entitled to personal honors, the prescribed ruffles and flourishes are sounded. This is followed immediately by the national anthem (To The Color), or the march prescribed for the grade of the deceased, except when arms are presented at the close of the benediction at the grave (AR 600-25 and SR 600-25-1).

h. The word "chapel" is interpreted to include the church, home, or other place where services are held, exclusive of the service at the grave.

i. The word "casket" is interpreted to include the receptacle containing the cremated remains of the deceased.

142. Funeral With Chapel Service

a. Before the beginning of the service, the funeral escort is formed in line facing the chapel. The band forms on the flank toward which it is to march.

b. Members of the immediate family, relatives, and friends of the deceased are requested to enter the chapel and be seated before the casket is taken in. Members of the immediate family and relatives occupy front seats on the right of the chapel.

c. The conveyance bearing the remains to the chapel should arrive in front of the chapel a few moments before the time set for the service. When all is in readiness to move the casket into the chapel, the commander of the escort brings the escort to attention and commands PRESENT, ARMS. At the command ARMS, the band plays appropriate music and

the casket is removed from the conveyance by the pallbearers and carried between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, if present, into the chapel. As soon as the casket enters the chapel, the band ceases to play. The escort then is brought to the order and permitted to stand at ease.

d. When honorary pallbearers are present, they are formed in two ranks, each facing the other, forming an aisle from the conveyance to the entrance of the chapel. At the first note of the music, and while the casket is being borne between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, they uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 141. They then follow the casket in column of twos and occupy pews to the left front.

e. When the casket has been placed upon the church truck, the pallbearers form behind the honorary pallbearers and are seated behind them. When there are no honorary pallbearers, the pallbearers follow the casket in column of twos and occupy pews to the left front.

f. The funeral director (or in his absence, the chaplain's assistant) moves the church truck as previously arranged by the chaplain. If there is no church truck, the pallbearers carry the casket as instructed by the chaplain before the service.

g. After the chapel service, the pallbearers follow the honorary pallbearers or, if no honorary pallbearers are present, they follow the chaplain in column of two as the casket is moved to the entrance of the chapel. The honorary pallbearers again form an aisle from the entrance of the chapel to the caisson or hearse and uncover or salute as prescribed. When the casket has been placed on the caisson, they enter

their conveyances. When marching, they form columns of files on each side of the caisson, the leading member of each column opposite the front wheels of the caisson.

h. The casket, followed by the family group, is moved to the entrance immediately behind the honorary pallbearers and pallbearers. As soon as the honorary pallbearers have taken their positions, the pallbearers carry the casket to the caisson and form in column of twos behind it. The family group remains at the chapel entrance until the honorary pallbearers have broken ranks to enter their conveyances or have taken their positions at the caisson. The members of the family group then are guided to their conveyances.

i. When the casket appears at the entrance of the chapel at the conclusion of the service, the funeral escort and band repeat the procedure as prescribed for entering the chapel. The band ceases playing, and the escort is brought to the order when the casket has been secured to the caisson.

j. The procession is then formed in the following order:

- (1) Band.
- (2) Escort, including colors, firing party, and bugler.
- (3) Clergy.
- (4) Caisson and honorary pallbearers, if walking.
- (5) Pallbearers.
- (6) Caparisoned horse, if the deceased was mounted.

- (7) Honorary pallbearers, if riding in cars.
- (8) Family.
- (9) Patriotic or fraternal organizations.
- (10) Friends.

Q. k. When the procession has been formed, the band and escort are put in march by the escort commander. The elements in rear conform. The procession marches slowly to solemn music. When there is considerable distance from the chapel to the grave, the escort, after leaving the chapel, may march at ease in quick time. The escort is brought to attention in the vicinity of the grave. The band does not play while the escort is marching at ease. The field music may alternate with the band in playing.

l. As the procession approaches the grave, the marching elements move directly to their predesignated positions. The band and military escort are formed in line facing the grave. The other marching elements are placed as near as practicable to the grave. The firing party is placed so that it will not fire directly over the mourners.

m. As soon as the caisson is halted, the honorary pallbearers are formed in two ranks, forming an aisle extending from the caisson toward the grave. When the grave is too near the road to permit this formation, they take their position at the grave before the removal of the casket from the caisson.

n. The pallbearers remove the casket from the caisson. While they do so, the escort commander commands PRESENT, ARMS. At the command ARMS, the band plays an appropriate air. With the first note of the music, and until the last note of Taps, military personnel attending in an individual ca-

pacity and honorary pallbearers uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 141.

o. Preceded by the chaplain and the cemetery representative or funeral director, the pallbearers bear the casket between the ranks of honorary pallbearers to the grave and place it on the lowering device. They remain in place facing the casket. They raise the flag from the casket and hold it in a horizontal position, waist high, until the conclusion of Taps. As soon as the casket has passed, the honorary pallbearers face toward the grave and follow the casket in column of twos, followed by the family and friends.

p. When the casket has been placed over the grave, the escort is brought to the order, and the band ceases playing. The commander of the escort then commands PARADE, REST. The escort executes parade rest with the officers and men inclining their heads.

q. When the escorts has been brought to parade rest, the chaplain conducts the graveside service. At the conclusion of the benediction, he moves two steps to the side or rear.

r. When the service has been completed, the commander brings the escort to attention. He then commands: ESCORT LESS FIRING PARTY, PRESENT ARMS; FIRING PARTY, FIRE THREE VOLLEYS. The firing party fires three volleys of blank cartridges, assumes the position of ready, and remains in this position until the conclusion of Taps. At the command ARMS, the bugler takes position at the head of the grave and sounds Taps immediately following the last volley.

s. At the conclusion of Taps, the pallbearers fold the flag as prescribed in SR 840-10-1. They do not let it touch the ground. It then is handed to the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative for disposition as prescribed by SR 840-10-1. The rifles of the firing party are locked, and the entire escort then is brought to order. The band and escort are put in march in quick time by the escort commander. The other elements conform. At the first halt, the rifles of the firing party are unloaded and inspected.

t. On the return march, the band does not play in the immediate vicinity of the grave. In a small cemetery, this is considered as within the cemetery limits. In a large cemetery, this is considered as a distance from the grave so short that the playing would detract from the solemnity of the occasion. Care is exercised to avoid disturbing other funeral processions or services which may be passed on the route of march.

143. Funeral Without Chapel Service, But With Procession and Graveside Service

a. When the escort for a military funeral forms at or near the entrance to the cemetery, the officer in charge supervises the transfer of the casket from the hearse to the caisson.

b. When honorary pallbearers are present they are formed in a single line facing the caisson. The leading honorary pallbearer is opposite the front wheel and on the side opposite to that on which the hearse is to be halted. When more than 12 are present they are formed in double rank.

c. While the casket is being transferred from the hearse to the caisson the escort is brought to present arms and the band plays an appropriate air. The honorary pallbearers uncover or salute as described in paragraph 141. During the transfer of the casket, the family and friends remain in their conveyances.

d. The funeral procession then is formed and proceeds as prescribed.

144. Graveside Service

a. For this type of funeral (without chapel service) all elements of a military funeral, except the caisson and caparisoned horse, are present and used as outlined in paragraph 142. However, if troops are not conveniently available or if the family desires to eliminate other elements, the following service is used:

- (1) Clergy.
- (2) Pallbearers.
- (3) Firing Party.
- (4) Bugler.

b. The military elements participating in a graveside service are in position before the arrival of the remains.

145. Cremated Remains

a. When the remains are cremated and the ashes interred with military honors, the provisions of paragraphs 142 through 144, with necessary modifications, will govern.

b. For all phases of the funeral where the cremated remains are carried by hand, one man is detailed to carry the receptacle containing the ashes. Four men are detailed as flagbearers. When the receptacle is carried from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, or from the conveyance to the grave, the flagbearers follow the receptacle. The flag is folded as prescribed in SR 840-10-1 and carried by the leading flagbearer on the right.

c. When the receptacle has been placed on the stand before the chancel of the chapel or when it is placed in the conveyance, the flag, folded as prescribed, is placed beside the receptacle. When the caisson is equipped with a casket container for the receptacle, the open flag is laid upon the container as prescribed for a casket.

d. When no hearse or caisson is used, suitable transportation is provided for the receptacle bearer and the flagbearers.

e. In cases where the remains are conducted to a crematory and the ashes are to be interred with military honors at a later time, the ceremony consists only of the escort to the crematory. Arms are presented as the remains are borne into the crematory. The firing of volleys and the sounding of Taps are omitted. When the funeral ceremony is held at the crematory and when no further military honors are anticipated, the volleys are fired, and Taps are sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer.

146. Ceremony Before Shipment of Remains

When the remains of a deceased officer or soldier are moved to a railway station or other point for

shipment to a distant place for interment or final disposition, funeral services, modified as necessary, may be carried out as prescribed in paragraph 141 through 143. When no further military honors are anticipated at the place of interment or final disposition, the volleys are fired, and Taps sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer. When military honors are anticipated at the place of final disposition, the firing of volleys and the sounding of Taps are omitted.

147. Cannon Salute

- a. When the funeral of an officer on the active or retired list whose grade entitles him to a gun salute takes place at or near a military post, minute-guns equivalent to the rank of the deceased (AR 600-25 and SR 600-25-1) will be fired at noon of the day of the funeral.
- b. Immediately after the remains have been lowered into the grave (upon completion of the benediction), a salute corresponding to the grade of the deceased is fired (AR 600-25 and SR 600-25-1) followed by three salvos of artillery, guns firing simultaneously, or three volleys of musketry.

148. Participation of Aviation

When aviation participates in a military funeral, it is times so that the airplanes appear over the procession while the remains are being borne to the grave.

149. Participation of Fraternal or Patriotic Organizations

- a.* At the request of the immediate family of the deceased or its representative, fraternal or military organizations of which the deceased was a member may be permitted to take part in the funeral services.
- b.* When the ritual is military or semimilitary in nature, the rites begin immediately upon the conclusion of the Army religious service. When the ritual contains the firing of three volleys of musketry and the sounding of Taps, the military firing party and bugler are used. The sounding of Taps concludes the funeral services.

- c.* Nonmilitary rituals by fraternal organizations are held at the conclusion of Taps. The military escort is marched promptly and quietly away from the site of the grave at the end of the military ceremonies.

150. Duties of the Chaplain

- a.* The chaplain takes his position in front of the chapel before the arrival of the remains. He precedes the casket when it is borne from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, and from the conveyance to the grave. While the remains are being placed on the caisson or in the hearse, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson or hearse. When he is riding, his conveyance is placed in position in front of the caisson or hearse. When he is wearing vestments, he may, at his discretion, proceed directly from the

chancel to the sacristy (vestry) at the conclusion of the chapel service and divest, joining the procession before its movement from the chapel.

b. When the procession is formed at the entrance to the cemetery or other point and the chapel service is omitted, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson while the remains are being transferred from the hearse to the caisson. In cold or inclement weather, he may remain covered except when reading such parts of the service as require that he be uncovered.

151. Preliminary Arrangements

The officer in charge of a military funeral, the commander of the escort, and the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative visit the places involved and make careful arrangements before the time set for the funeral. They determine the positions at the grave for the various elements of the funeral, and make arrangements for traffic control.

152. Floral Tributes

a. In the absence of a funeral director, the officer in charge, assisted by the chaplain and such details as may be required, arranges all floral tributes in the chapel and at the grave. He calls the commanding officer for necessary transportation for the prompt transfer of floral tributes from the chapel to the grave. The conveyance bearing the floral tributes is loaded promptly at the conclusion of the chapel service. It precedes the funeral procession, moving as rapidly as practicable to the site of the

grave. The funeral procession does not move from the chapel until the conveyance carrying the floral tributes has cleared the escort.

b. The officer in charge is responsible for removing cards and making a record that gives a brief description of the floral piece pertaining to each card. After completion of the funeral services, the cards and records are turned over to a member of the family of the deceased.

153. General Rules for Ceremonial Firing

a. For ceremonial firing, only the front rank of units larger than a squad executes the loading and firing. The squad is formed in line before such firing.

b. Rifles are loaded while locked.

c. Except during firing, after the rifles have been ordered loaded and locked, they remain loaded and locked without command until the command UNLOAD or INSPECTION, ARMS.

d. Automatic riflemen do not execute the ceremonial loadings and firings.

154. To Load

a. With the unit halted in any formation, the command is WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES, LOAD. At the command LOAD, each front-rank rifleman faces half right and moves his right foot 12 inches to the right to a position that gives him a firm and steady stance. He raises or lowers the rifle, and drops it into his left hand, grasping it at the balance. His right hand is at the small of the stock, the muzzle held in the air at an angle of 45° (fig. 54). He then

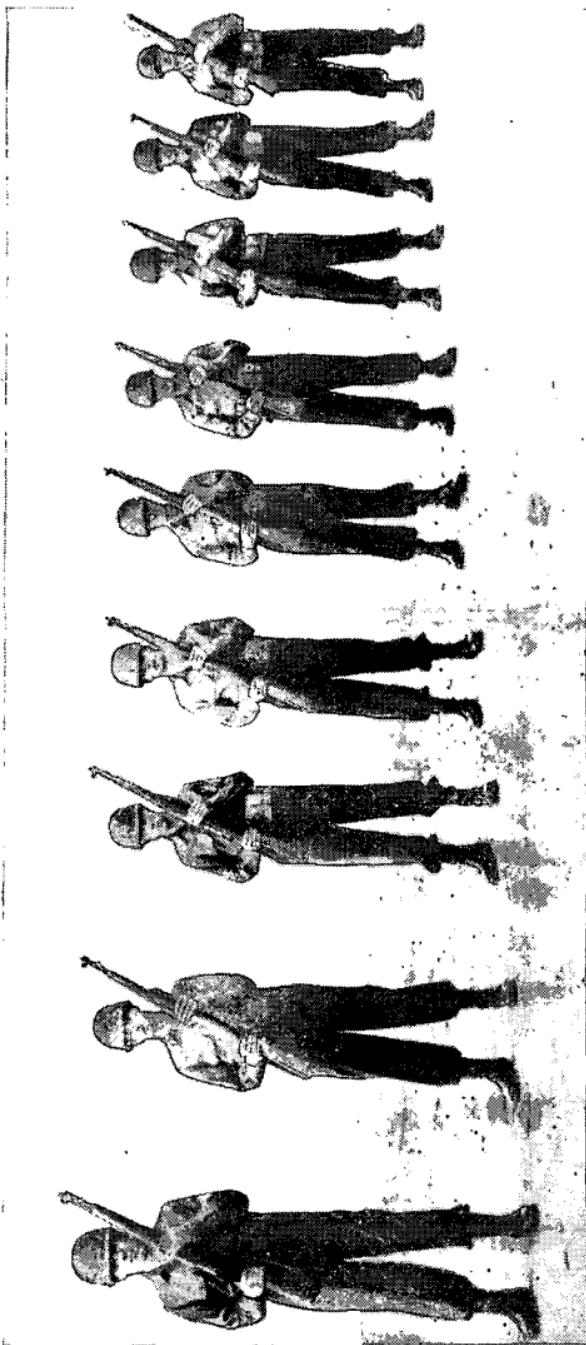


Figure 54. Ceremonial firing: position of load.

loads his rifle in the manner prescribed in the manual for that weapon.

b. For instruction in loading, the command is SIMULATE, LOAD. The movements of loading are executed except that the handling of the cartridges is simulated.

155. To Unload

Being in any formation, the command is UNLOAD. At the command, the position of load is taken, and the rifle is unloaded in the manner prescribed in the manual for the weapon. The chamber is closed and the ejected clips or cartridges are returned to the belt. The rifle then is brought to the order.

156. To Fire by Volley

a. Being in the firing formation with the rifles loaded, the command is READY, AIM, SQUAD, FIRE. For ceremonial purposes blank ammunition is used. Only the front rank executes the commands. At the command READY, it assumes the position of load, if not already in that position. At the command AIM, the rifle is raised with both hands to a position 45° from the horizontal, the rifle resting in the palm of the left hand, the butt placed and held firmly against the shoulder. The left hand is well under the rifle, grasping it at or in front of the balance, the right hand grasping the small of the stock. The right elbow is at the height of the shoulder. The right cheek is pressed firmly against the stock as far forward as possible without straining. The left eye

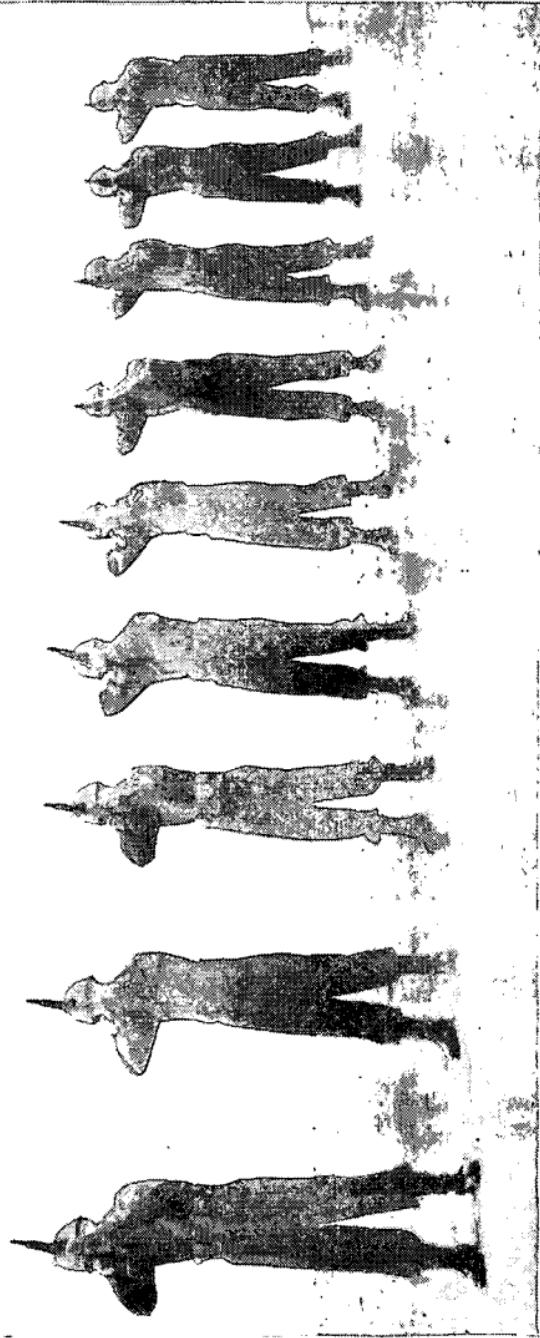


Figure 55. Ceremonial firing; position of fire (modified).

is closed, the right eye looking over the rear sight. The safety lock of the rifle is pressed to its forward position with the trigger finger. (As a safety precaution, a firing squad may find it necessary to swing the muzzle of their weapons to the right or left from their front to avoid firing over the attendants assembled at the graveside (fig. 55).) At the command FIRE, the trigger is squeezed quickly. *The rifle then is lowered to the load position and reloaded.*

- b. To continue the firing, the command is AIM, SQUAD, FIRE. Each command is executed as prescribed above.
- c. To cease firing, the command is CEASE FIRING. Rifles not already at the position of load are brought to that position.

CHAPTER 10

INSPECTIONS

157. General

The company is the basic unit for inspection. Battalion, regimental, and higher commanders or inspecting officers inspect each company in its own area, or have it march to a designated place at a specified time for inspection. Under special conditions, an entire battalion or regiment is formed and inspected in one large formation.

158. Company Inspection

a. Formation. The company forms in line of platoons in line or in column of platoons in line. When transportation is included in the formation, it forms in line 5 yards to the rear or as directed. The drivers remain with their vehicles. Transportation is inspected separately from the foot elements, or as directed.

b. Procedure.

- (1) The company commander commands PREPARE FOR INSPECTION. At this command, the platoon leaders cause ranks to be opened. They then place themselves, facing to the front, 3 steps in advance of the right flank of their platoons.

(2) Ranks having been opened, the company commander commands AT EASE. The inspecting officer then inspects the company. During the inspection, officers, noncommissioned officers, and guidon bearers not in ranks, come to attention at order arms as the inspecting officer approaches. As soon as inspected, they resume the position of at ease. The company commander may direct the executive officer or the first sergeant to join him and take notes during the inspection. When so directed, the executive officer or first sergeant places himself to the left rear of the company commander and accompanies him throughout the inspection. The inspecting officer, beginning at the head of the column or right of the line, makes a minute inspection of the arms, equipment, dress, and appearance of the men. As he approaches each platoon, its leader brings the platoon to attention and salutes. As soon as inspected, the platoon leader places himself to the right rear of the company commander and accompanies him throughout the inspection of his platoon.

(3) The inspection is made from right to left in front, and from left to right in rear of each rank.

(4) Each man executes inspection arms as the inspecting officer reaches the position in front of the person on the right of the person being inspected.

- (5) The inspecting officer takes the rifle grasping it with his right hand on the lower portion of the upper hand guard. The man being inspected resumes the position of attention. The officer inspects the rifle and, with the hand and rifle in the same position as he received it, hands it back to the man. The man takes his rifle with his left hand at the balance, immediately closes the bolt, pulls the trigger and executes order arms.
- (6) When the piece is inspected without handling, each man remains at inspection arms until the inspecting officer has passed to the next man, and then comes to the order.
- (7) The men armed with the automatic rifle, carbine, submachine gun, and pistol execute their respective inspection arms. They resume their original positions after their weapons have been inspected.
- (8) On completion of the inspection of each platoon, the platoon leader resumes his post in front of the right flank man, faces down the line, and commands CLOSE RANKS, MARCH. After the ranks have been closed, he gives REST or AT EASE. He then takes his post in front of the center of his platoon.
- (9) The company commander may direct the platoon leaders to make a detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of the men of their platoons.

159. Inspection of Personal Field Equipment While in Ranks

a. The company forms in column of platoons in line (par. 102, fig. 42).

b. After the inspection of arms has been completed in a platoon, the company commander commands **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION OF EQUIPMENT**. The platoon leader causes his platoon to take interval while at open ranks, and then commands **UNSLING EQUIPMENT, DISPLAY EQUIPMENT**.

c. At the command **UNSLING EQUIPMENT**, each man draws his bayonet with his left hand and sticks it into the ground, ring to the front, the bayonet outside of and against his left heel near the instep. This marks the line for the rear edge of his equipment when displayed. The men not armed with the bayonet mark the place with the left heel. Each man then lays his rifle (automatic rifle, carbine, submachine gun) on the ground, muzzle to the front, barrel to the left, butt near the toe of his right foot, until the remainder of his equipment is displayed. He unslings his equipment, and places it on the ground at his feet, belt to the rear, the pack in front of his toes.

d. At the command **DISPLAY EQUIPMENT**, the packs are opened and equipment is displayed as prescribed in FM 21-15. Equipment is displayed in the interval to the left of each man. When arrangement of the equipment is completed, each man resumes his original position in ranks.

e. The company commander passes along the ranks as before and inspects the equipment. He then directs the platoon leader to have the packs rolled and to assemble his platoon.

f. The platoon leader then commands, **ROLL PACKS**. Each man assembles his equipment, rolls his pack and, leaving his equipment in its position on the ground at his feet, assumes the position of at ease.

g. After the equipment is assembled, the platoon leader commands, **SLING EQUIPMENT**. On this command, the men sling their packs, fasten their belts, take their rifles (automatic rifles, carbines, or submachine guns), and then assume the position of order arms.

h. The platoon leader then assembles the platoon and closes ranks. He then takes his post at the front and center of his platoon.

i. In units which have special combat equipment such as machine guns, mortars, and signal or command post equipment, the company commander, after packs have been opened or after the individual inspection has been completed, directs **DISPLAY MACHINE GUN (MORTAR or other) EQUIPMENT**. The gun squads, under the direction of their leaders, break ranks and display their weapons and accessories for inspection, as prescribed in the gun drill for the weapons. The gun or equipment is displayed in rear of its vehicle. Headquarters personnel display the fire-control, communication, and any other combat equipment. When no transportation is present, the equipment is displayed three steps from the flank of each squad on the side from which

the interval was taken. The rear of the equipment is placed on line with the rear edge of the individual field equipment.

160. Battalion Inspection

a. The battalion is formed in line of companies, each company being formed in column of platoons in line (par. 102). Before the inspection, the battalion commander indicates whether heavy weapons and special equipment are to be displayed for inspection or left on their transportation.

b. When all companies are in column of platoons with all troops dismounted, the battalion commander commands **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. At this command, the company commanders face about and prepare their companies as in paragraph 158, except that the companies are not put at ease. The color bearer and the color guard proceed to the head of the column and take position 3 steps in rear of the staff.

c. The battalion commander then commands **REST**. He then inspects his staff and the color guard. When the battalion commander approaches the staff, the officers, without command, come to attention. When they have been inspected, they accompany the battalion commander. As the battalion commander approaches the color guard, the color bearer commands **COLOR GUARD, ATTENTION**. The color guard does not come to the position of inspection arms as the inspecting officers approach, nor do the inspecting officers actually inspect the color guard's weapons. The color guard may be dismissed as soon as inspected.

d. The battalion commander, beginning at the head of the column, makes an inspection of the arms, dress, and appearance of the personnel of the several companies.

e. As the battalion commander approaches each company, its commander faces toward his company and commands COMPANY, ATTENTION, faces to the front, and salutes. As soon as he has been inspected, the company commander faces about and commands AT EASE. He, in turn, accompanies the battalion commander. The inspection proceeds as prescribed for company inspection.

f. The battalion commander may direct the company commanders to make the detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of their companies. He may require officers of his staff to assist in the inspection, especially by checking equipment.

g. When a company has been inspected, the battalion commander may direct that it be dismissed or proceed with other duties.

h. When desired, the battalion commander may direct that companies not under inspection stack arms, fall out, and resume their places in time to be inspected.

i. When the battalion commander is not the inspecting officer, he prepares his battalion for the inspection and commands REST. On the approach of the inspecting officer, the battalion commander brings the battalion to attention, faces to the front, and salutes. The inspecting officer inspects the battalion commander, who then commands REST. He accompanies the inspecting officer throughout the inspection of his battalion.

CHAPTER 11

MOUNTED DRILL

Section I. GENERAL

161. General

- a.* The drill described in this chapter provides for the orderly formation and movement of vehicles in ceremonies. The formation may be modified to conform to local conditions.
- b.* The term "motorized units" includes armored units and the term "company" includes battery.
- c.* The men of motorized units ride in their vehicles. In other units, the only men who ride are those needed to drive the vehicles and to man the transported equipment.

162. Dismounted and Motorized Troops Participating in Ceremony

When both marching and motorized troops take part in a ceremony, it is desirable to have the vehicles move as a unit separately from the foot troops. This helps to reduce damage to the vehicles resulting from excessively slow driving. When possible the speed should be at least 10 miles per hour. This can be done by moving the vehicles by bounds. Another way is to allow enough time between the

start of the marching men and the start of the vehicles so that both, with normal speed, arrive at the desired destination together.

163. Disposition of Weapons

Members of motorized units fall in at formations for drills and ceremonies in the same manner as dismounted units. When mounted in vehicles, unless at rest or at ease, they sit at attention and hold their weapons in the position of order arms. They grasp the hand guard of the rifle just above the lower band. When armed with the carbine, they grasp it just below the front band. The drivers, assistant drivers, and others specifically designated, place their weapons in the boots or racks provided or in any other safe and appropriate place.

164. Manual of Arms

- a. When dismounted, execute the manual of arms for foot troops. Do not execute the manual in the vehicle.
- b. When armed with the rifle or carbine, take up the positions as prescribed in paragraph 163.
- c. When passing in review, all troops except drivers or those armed with the rifle or carbine, fold their arms and hold their elbows shoulder high with the right arm uppermost.
- d. The officers in vehicles execute the hand salute. The men in vehicles, unless in charge of a unit or detachment, do not salute.

165. The Commander

The mounted drill commander usually is in front of the base element. From this position, he leads the unit in the desired direction and at the desired speed. He may, however, move to where he best can observe and supervise his unit, leaving its guidance to another officer.

166. Base

a. In mounted drill, any element or vehicle may be designated as the base. Ordinarily, the base vehicle follows the commander or conforms to his movement. The other elements or vehicles regulate and guide on the base vehicle.

b. In mass, the right front vehicle normally is the base vehicle. When not in mass, the right vehicle usually is the base vehicle in line, and the leading vehicle usually is the base vehicle in the column.

c. Base elements adjust their movements to prevent interference with the other elements during changes in the formation.

167. Intervals and Distances

a. In mounted drill, the intervals and distances may be varied to meet local conditions of terrain. The normal intervals and distances are shown in 1 and 2 of figure 56 and figure 57.

b. On the command or signal OPEN or CLOSE, the intervals or distances are increased or decreased.

c. The intervals or distances are not closed when coming to a halt unless the unit is commanded or signaled CLOSE.

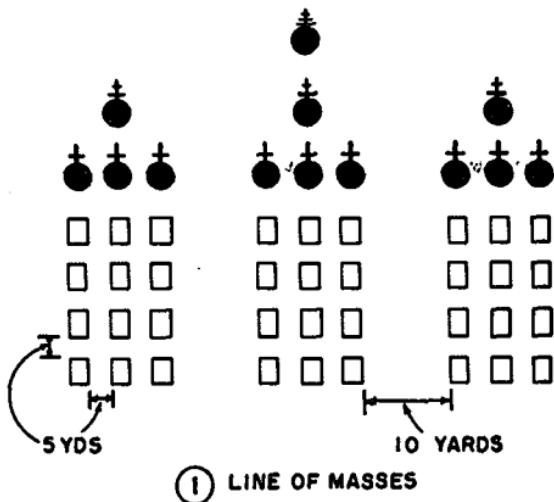


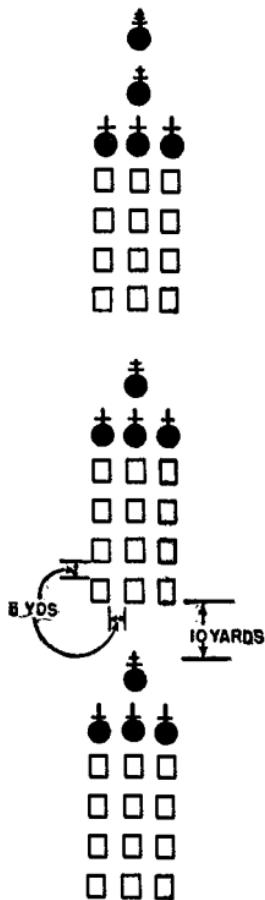
Figure 56. Vehicles in mass formation.

168. Speed

- a. In mounted drill, the leader and base elements move at a uniform rate of speed, which usually is not more than 15 miles per hour.
- b. Other elements, when necessary, vary their speed gradually during movements to conform with the base or to complete movements.

169. Formations

- a. The formations described in this chapter can be adapted to all motorized units, regardless of type or number of vehicles. When practical, the vehicles are formed in columns or lines of approximately 20 vehicles formed as a single unit. For tactical formations, see the manual for the particular type of unit concerned.



(2) COLUMN OF MASSES

Figure 56—Continued.

b. The formations are as follows:

- (1) *Column.* In this formation, the elements or vehicles are placed one behind the other and the right edges of the vehicles are alined (fig. 57).

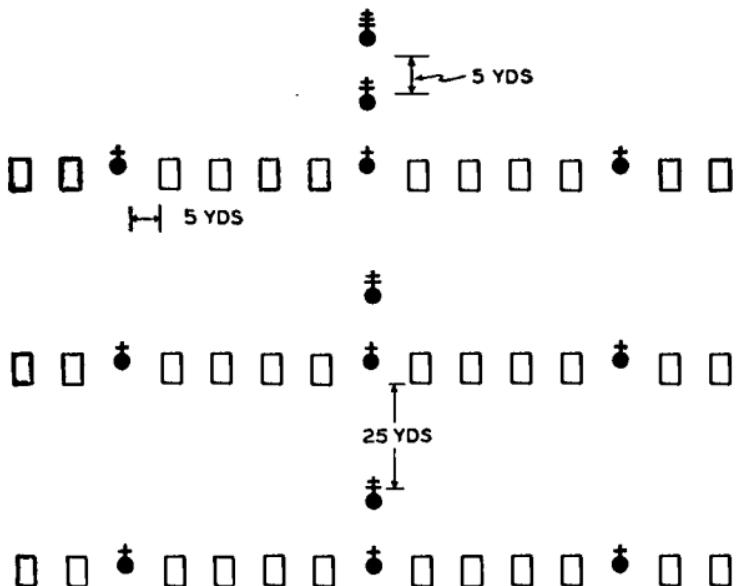


Figure 57. Battalion in column with companies in line.

- (2) *Line.* In this formation, the elements or vehicles are abreast and the front edges of the vehicles are alined (1 of fig. 56).
- (3) *Mass.* A unit formed with two or more columns abreast constitutes a mass. Masses may be grouped as follows:
 - (a) *Line of masses.* Masses abreast with 10-yard interval (1 of fig. 56).
 - (b) *Column of masses.* Masses placed one behind another with 10-yard distance between companies (2 of fig. 56).
 - (c) *Line of battalions in line of masses.* Battalions in line of masses abreast with 20-yard interval between battalions.

- (d) *Line of battalions in column of masses.*
Battalions in column of masses abreast with 20-yard interval between battalions.
- (e) *Column of battalions in line of masses.*
Battalions in column of masses, placed one behind another, with distances of 20 yards between battalions.

c. Mass formations may be used for ceremonies or instruction by companies or larger units.

170. Vehicles Massed as a Separate Unit

a. When vehicles are massed as a separate unit, they are placed with respect to the foot troops as directed by the unit commander. The distance and interval between the vehicles and the marching troops is stated by the unit commander (fig. 58). The normal distance and interval between halted vehicles is 5 yards.

b. A distance of not less than 12 yards and an interval of not less than 5 yards between moving vehicles is suitable.

171. Vehicles Accompanying Dismounted Troops

When forming with foot troops, vehicles form 5 yards in rear of the rear line of men. The interval between the vehicles depends on the frontage of the unit with which they are forming, but is never less than 5 yards (fig. 58).

172. Formation at Vehicles

To form at the vehicles, from any formation, the

commands are—AT YOUR VEHICLES, FALL IN. At the command **FALL IN**, the men move to their assigned vehicles and form as shown in 1 of figure 59. When there are more than five men, they form two or three ranks with 40 inches between ranks, as in 2 of figure 59. When there are more than 15 men, the number of men per rank may be increased. Artillery sections form as prescribed in service-of-the-piece manuals.

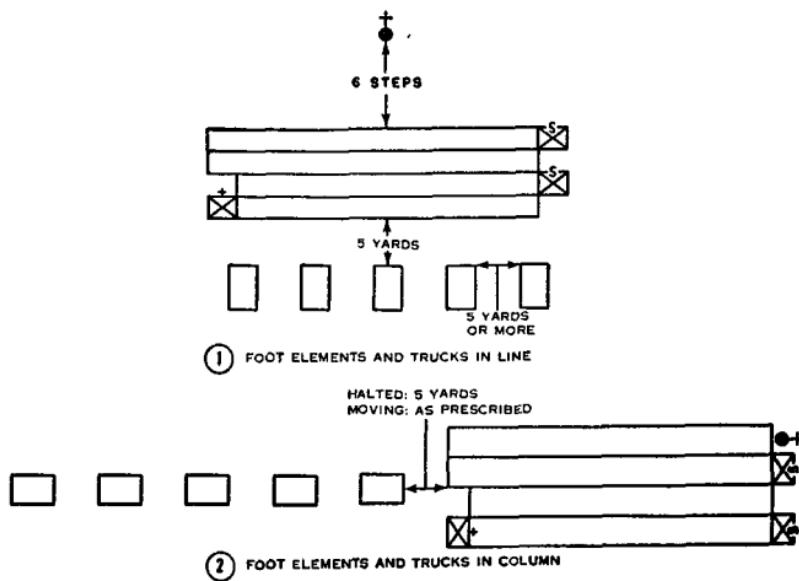


Figure 58. Formation of vehicles accompanying dismounted troops.

173. Load Vehicles

At the command **LOAD VEHICLES**, the men in formation at the vehicles load their weapons and

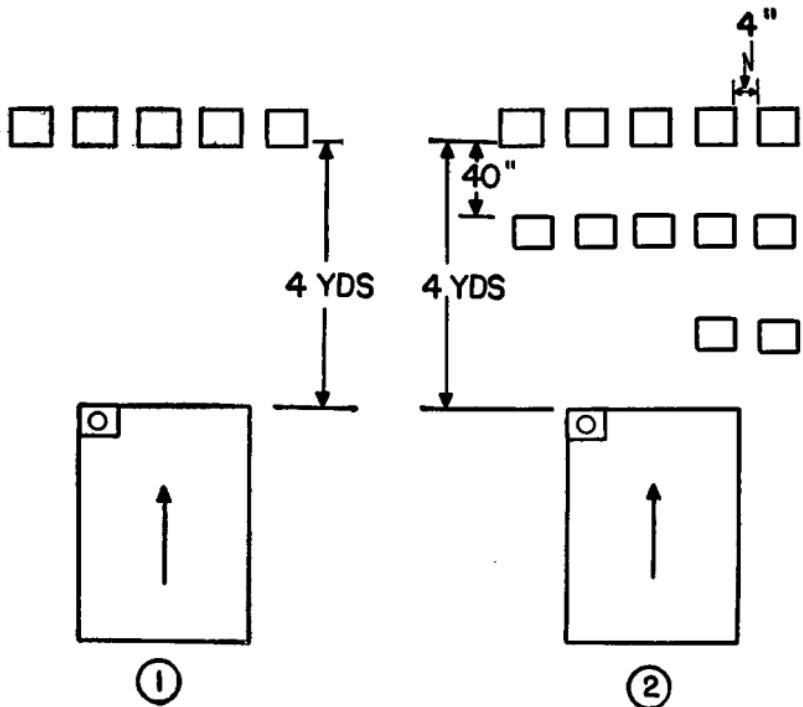


Figure 59. Formation at vehicles.

equipment under the direction of their leader. When the loading is completed, the men designated to ride mount the vehicle and take their seats and sit at attention.

174. Unload Vehicles

With the men in the vehicles, the command is **UNLOAD VEHICLES**. At this command, the men dismount and remove their weapons and equipment under the direction of their leader. The unit reforms without command as described in paragraph 173.

Section II. MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES

175. General

a. Formations While Moving. The rules for drill of vehicles are the same regardless of their number, because the vehicles of a unit normally form in line or in column. Complicated maneuvers are not executed.

b. Instruction Before Ceremonies. The formation and movements are explained before the ceremonies. To attain orderly formations and movements at ceremonies, it may be necessary to drill in the following essential movements:

- (1) Movement forward in line and columns.
- (2) Movement from column to line and from line to column, including changes in direction.
- (3) Movement into a mass formation from a single column.
- (4) Movement in mass formation, including changes in direction.
- (5) Forming a single column from a mass formation while moving or from a halt.

176. To Start Engines

The vehicles are started at the command or signal **START ENGINES**. They are kept running until the command or signal **STOP ENGINES** is given. When the vehicles are halted during ceremonies, the engines are kept running unless the halt is prolonged.

177. To Move Forward

The commander gives the warning signal FORWARD and his vehicle moves out. The other vehicles move forward at the designated distance (or interval). They are alined on and follow the base vehicle.

178. To Halt

The commander orders his driver to signal HALT. The driver then slows down and halts the commander's vehicle. The other vehicles close to the prescribed distance (interval) and halt.

179. To Form Column or Line

In any formation except line or column, the commander places his own vehicle at the base position and signals ASSEMBLE. Then he extends his arm horizontally and points in the direction of the line or column on which the vehicles are to form. The other vehicles then move to position in column or lines at the prescribed distance or interval.

a. To Form a Column From a Line.

- (1) The commander signals COLUMN, and orders his driver to give the signal indicating whether the movement is to be made on the right, left, or front. Then he has his vehicle move in the new direction. The remaining vehicles, in succession from the right (left), turn and follow at the prescribed distance.
- (2) In armored units, the column formations are executed from any line formation by

successive movements of the next elements within a unit to their positions in rear of forward moving base. The base is followed alternately by the next lower element on its right and left. These elements begin their movement by changing their formations, if

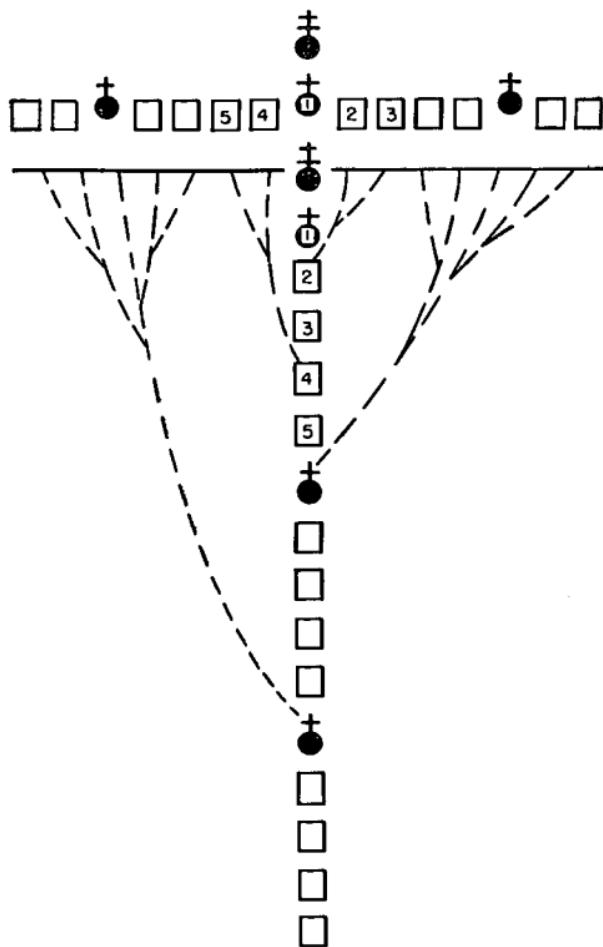


Figure 60. Forming line from column in armored unit.

required, and moving by the most direct route to their new positions.

b. To Form a Line From a Column.

(1) The commander signals LINE and orders his driver to give the signal indicating the direction the movement is to be made (right, left, or front). Then he has his vehicle move in the desired direction. The other

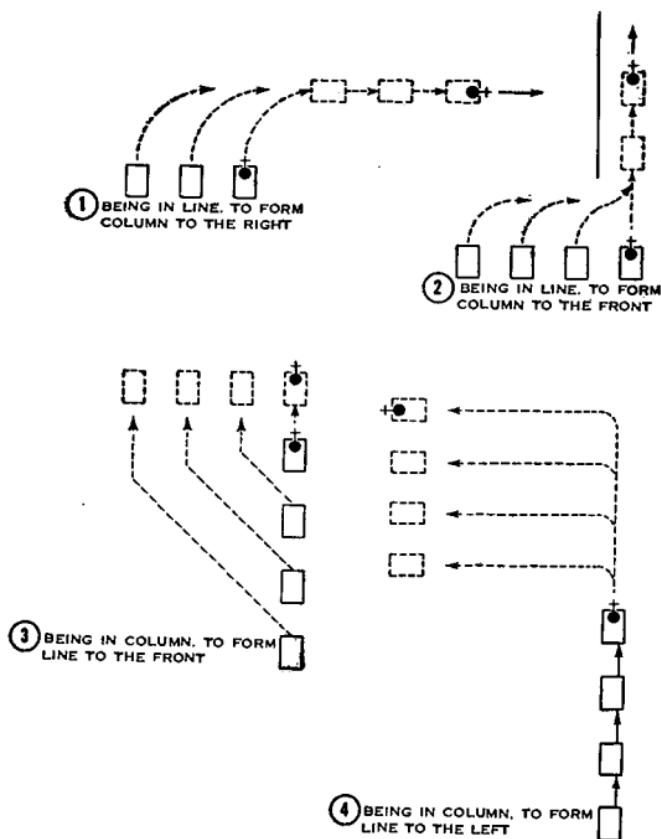


Figure 61. Moving vehicles changing direction of march in line or column.

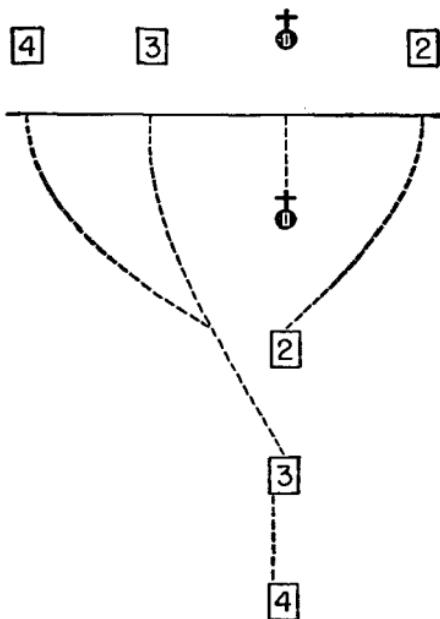


Figure 62. Forming line from platoon in column with less than five vehicles.

vehicles form in line on the commander's vehicle (figs. 60 and 61).

- (2) In armored units, a formation in line is attained from any column by a fan-shaped deployment toward both sides of the base. The next element within the unit in rear of the base moves to the right of the base, the third to the left of the base, and so on alternately (fig. 60). These elements move by the most direct route without changing formation until they arrive near their new positions where they form a line, when required. When a line is formed in any

direction other than the direction of march, the head of the column is turned in the new direction before the deployment is ordered.

(3) Platoons of five vehicles form a line from column as shown in figure 60. Platoons of less than five vehicles form a line in the same manner as those for the platoon with five vehicles as shown in figure 62.

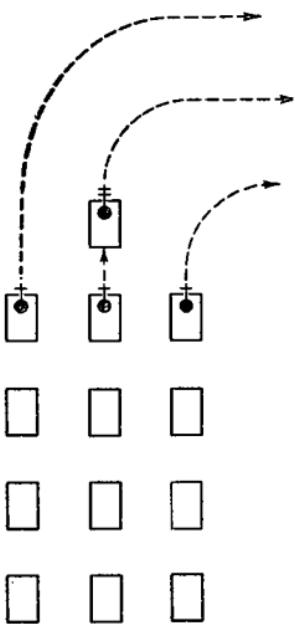


Figure 63. Moving vehicles changing direction of march in mass formation.

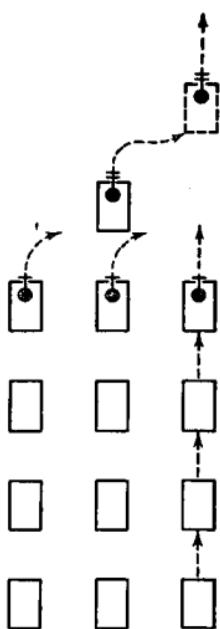


Figure 64. Forming a single column from a formation of vehicles with several columns abreast.

- (4) To change the direction of march for a unit, the commander directs the movement of the base on the arc of a circle so that the pivot turns on a minimum radius. For movements to the flank, all vehicles turn simultaneously on a minimum radius in the direction indicated by the commander.
- (5) When the unit is in a column formation, the elements behind the base successively change direction in the same manner and on the same ground as the base (fig. 63).
- (6) When the unit is in any formation except column, the other elements regulate on the base and maintain their relative positions.
- (7) Changes in direction are made on a radius of not less than 15 yards.

180. To Form a Single Column From a Mass

The commander signals or commands COLUMN and points to the column leader who is to lead off. He then moves his own vehicle in the desired direction, followed by the leading vehicle of the designated column. The leading vehicle is followed by the remaining vehicles of that column. The other columns follow in succession (fig. 64).

Section III. SIGNALS

181. General

a. When conditions make oral commands inadequate, signals are used for transmitting commands

and warnings. The signals described in this manual are the arm-and-hand signals used in mounted drill.

b. When a movement is to be executed by one unit or all units of a command, a preliminary signal designating the unit or units to execute the movement is given. The person giving the signal faces the unit or units for whom it is intended. The signal is given either from the ground or from a vehicle. The signal for executing the movement is given as soon as the preliminary signal has been understood.

c. One signal is preferable to a combination of signals. When a combination of signals is used, the signals should be easily recognizable and given in the order in which the command is worded. For example, to signal ASSEMBLE IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS give the signals for ASSEMBLE, COLUMN, and PLATOONS in that order.

d. To change the formation of lower units, it is preferable for the leader to move the base element and indicate or signal the desired formation. All other elements conform to the base.

182. Arm-and-Hand Signals

The general arm-and-hand signals used for mounted drill are—

a. ATTENTION. Extend your arm sideways slightly above the horizontal, palm to the front, and wave toward the head several times.

b. FORWARD; TO THE REAR. Face in the desired direction of movement and raise your hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front; lower your arm and hand to the horizontal in the direction of the movement.

c. BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK. Face the unit being signaled, extend both arms horizontally in the direction of the desired movement.

d. MOUNT. Extend your arm downward, at the side, palm out, and raise arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45° above the horizontal. Both arms may be used when giving this signal.

e. DISMOUNT. Extend your arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45° above the horizontal, palm down, and lower it to your side. Both arms may be used when giving this signal.

f. CLOSE FORMATION. (From turrets of tanks and open vehicles.) From the position of arms extended sideward, palms up, bring the arms vertically overhead until the palms touch. Repeat as necessary.

g. CLOSE FORMATION. (From cabs of closed vehicles.) Extend your left arm sideward to the horizontal, palm up, and raise it as high as the cab permits. Repeat several times.

h. MASS. Extend your arm horizontally sideward, palm up, fingers extended and joined, then by flexing the elbow, bring up the tips of your fingers to the point of your shoulder several times.

i. EXTEND. Raise your arms vertically overhead, palms of hands together. Then drop them sideward to the horizontal position, palms down. Repeat this several times. In a formation possessing width and depth, extension is made in both directions.

j. STOP ENGINES. Draw right hand, palm down, across the neck in a "throat cutting" motion from left to right.

k. MOVE IN—GEAR OR SPEED. Hold up the number of fingers which indicates the desired gear or speed.

l. MOVE IN REVERSE. Face unit being signaled, extend your arm and hand at shoulder level, palm toward the driver, and make a pushing motion. Repeat this several times until the vehicle has moved to the desired position.

m. START ENGINES. Rotate your arm in front of your body, describing circles to simulate cranking.

n. COLUMN. Raise your arm vertically. Then drop your arm to the rear and describe circles in a vertical plane with your arm fully extended.

o. LINE. Raise both arms sideward to the horizontal.

Section IV. MOUNTED REVIEWS

183. General

a. The procedures described in paragraphs 119 through 126, 128 through 140, and 157 through 181 are applicable to all units with vehicles, mounted or dismounted.

b. The national and unit colors are mounted on the vehicle when carried in mounted formations. The color bearers and the color guards ride in the vehicle with the colors. The vehicle carrying the colors takes its position at or near the center of the formation and in the interval between battalions or similar elements. When the troops dismount from their vehicles and form into foot formations, the colors are removed from the vehicle and posted in

the same relative position as for a dismounted formation.

c. In mounted formations the guidon is flown from the commander's vehicle.

d. Unless ordered otherwise, all vehicular weapons are mounted and carried with their covers removed. Machine guns, except for the antiaircraft weapons, are adjusted and clamped with the barrels horizontal and alined with the axis of the vehicle. Antiaircraft machine guns are pointed to the left and upward at the maximum elevation. Rifles, carbines, and submachine guns are carried in the prescribed positions.

e. All ports on armored vehicles are closed and tank hatches are open. The windshields of the vehicles are closed. The bows and canvas tops are down on all combat vehicles and vehicles carrying personnel. The bows and canvas tops are up on the cargo-carrying vehicles. The rear curtains are closed and fastened. The radio antennas are secured as prescribed.

184. Preparations

The line on which the foot troops are to form is marked. The post of the reviewing officer and the line of march are marked with flags. The reviewing stand and markers are located so that as each unit passes in review its right flank is 20 yards from the reviewing officer. When formed for battalion reviews, the line of troops is 125 yards in front of the reviewing stand; however, in the case of larger reviews, the line of unit commanders is 125 yards in

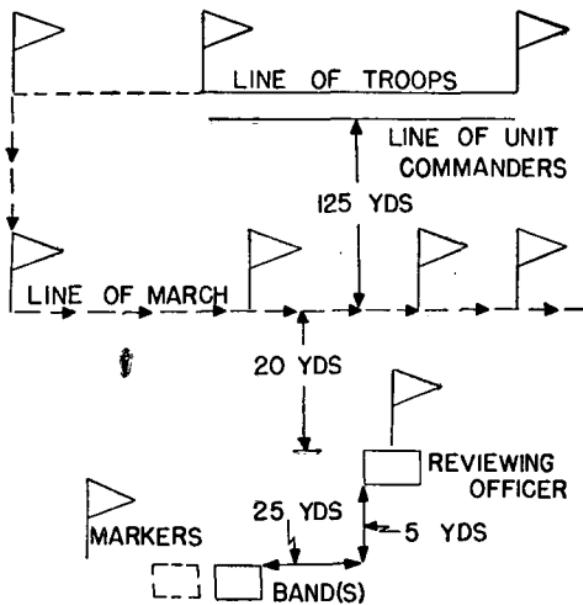


Figure 65. Preparation for mounted review.

front of the reviewing stand (fig. 65). The band and buglers are formed dismounted and take their post 25 yards to the left and 5 yards to the rear of the reviewing officer. Where more than one band is present, the additional band or bands form on the left of the first band. The bands may be massed. The bands play during the reviewing officer's inspection and during the march in review.

185. Formation

a. The normal formation of the battalion and regiment for ceremonies is a *line of masses* (fig. 48). However, a *column of masses* may also be used. For large reviews, a *line of battalions in line of masses*

is preferable; but where space is the controlling factor, *a line of battalions in columns of masses* may be used.

b. In reviews for units larger than the battalion, the battalion commander's vehicle is 20 yards in front of the center of his unit. The regimental commander's vehicle is centered 40 yards in front of the unit. Staff vehicles, except the second in command of a company, form with the right flank of their line 5 yards in rear of the commander's vehicle.

c. When platoon leaders and company and battalion commanders are dismounted, they take positions 6 steps directly in front of their respective vehicles.

d. Extra vehicles, administrative vehicles, and transportation which is not a part of a combat platoon or similar unit may be formed as an additional column on the left of each company or similar unit. It may be desirable to group the administrative and extra vehicles in columns at the left of each battalion or other unit. When platoons contain less than five vehicles, additional vehicles may be added as part of the platoon.

e. All units form and take their positions on the line of troops before the adjutant's call.

f. The reviewing officer is dismounted and generally receives the review from a reviewing stand.

186. Inspection

When the troops remain in the vehicles, eyes right is not executed as the reviewing party approaches.

187. March in Review

a. When the reviewing officer has resumed his post (fig. 66) after inspecting the troops, or when he indicates he does not desire to inspect the troops, the commander of troops commands: **PREPARE TO PASS IN REVIEW, MOUNT.**

b. At the command **MOUNT**, the troops break ranks, move at double time, and mount. The engines are started. When the troops remain in the vehicles, the command **MOUNT** is not given.

c. When the commander of the troops observes that the command is mounted, he climbs into his vehicle and commands, usually by radio: **PASS IN REVIEW.**

d. When the commander of the unit on the right flank receives the command to **PASS IN REVIEW**, he gives the commands to start the march. Each successive commander of a mass formation on the line of troops, in turn, gives the command to follow the unit on his right flank.

e. Units may march in review with their elements in line, column, or mass. The sequence of commands for passing in review is as follows:

- (1) *Line.* By the right flank is executed successively by platoons at the command **PASS IN REVIEW**. Commands or signals of execution are given by each platoon leader. By the left flank is executed successively by platoons to make the next change of direction at the end of the review field. By the left flank is executed successively by platoons to make the last change of direction and bring them in line for

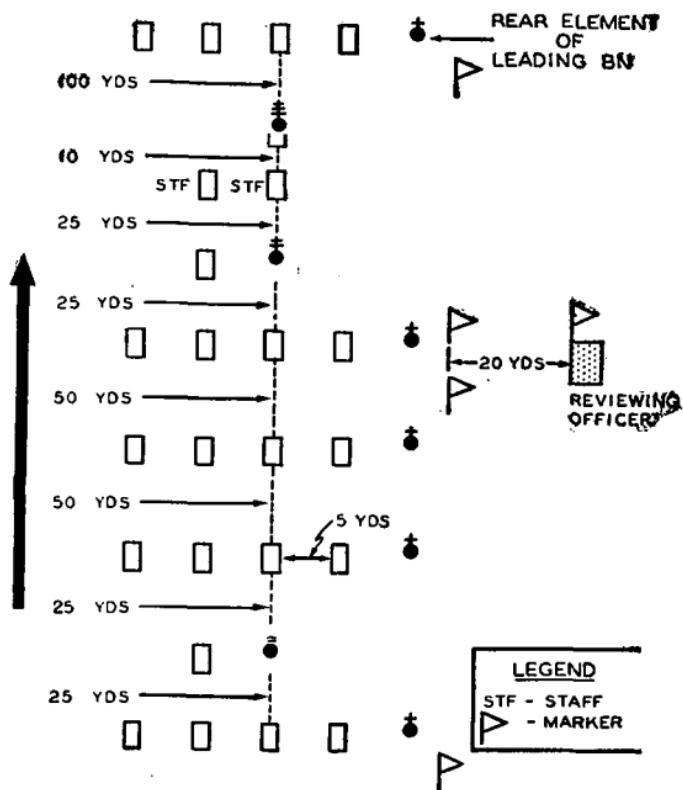


Figure 66. Passing in review (line formation mounted).

passing the reviewing stand. Figure 66 shows the formation for passing a reviewing stand.

- (2) *Column.* Right turn is executed successively by companies in mass at the command PASS IN REVIEW. The commands or signals of execution are given by each company commander. Left turn is executed successively by companies in mass to make

the last change of direction so that the company will be in mass for passing the reviewing stand.

f. Mass formation for passing in review is executed in the same manner as for a column, except when battalions are in line of masses or in line of companies with companies in column.

g. Commanders of platoons and all higher unit commanders salute as they pass the reviewing officer. They begin the salute 15 yards from the reviewing stand and hold it until they are 15 yards beyond the reviewing stand.

h. The review ends when the rear element of the command has passed the reviewing officer. When the review is ended, the unit commanders take charge of their unit (at a previously designated point) and move them as directed in the review instructions. When an inspection follows the review, the units move to the designated area.

188. Road Reviews

Road reviews usually are conducted in column formation with as many vehicles abreast as the width of the road permits. The minimum speed usually is 15 miles per hour and the maximum speed 25 miles per hour. Special instructions are issued for control of traffic, distances between vehicles, speeds, safety precautions, markers, and guides. To prevent traffic jams, divergent routes are designated for the units that have passed the reviewing stand.

Section V. INSPECTION OF MOUNTED UNITS

189. General

- a. Inspections may be mounted or dismounted.
- b. The administrative details for the inspection of various units are limited by their variety of armored and motorized elements and the available terrain. The area for the inspection is marked carefully and lines are established to simplify the inspection. A field inspection of a large unit may require an advance detail from each battalion to assist in the layout of the area. Suggested arrangements for field inspections are shown in figures 67 and 68.
- c. When all the elements are in position, the adjutant reports to the commanding officer, who, after

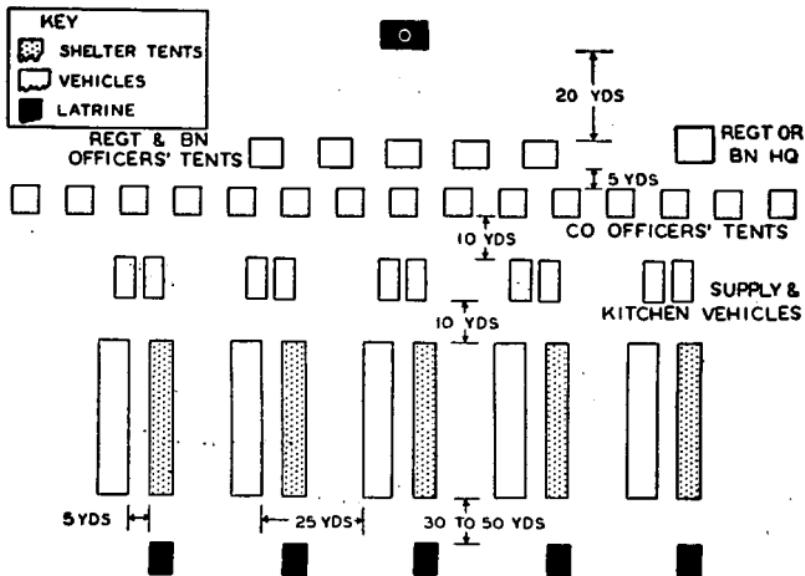


Figure 67. A typical formation for field inspection.

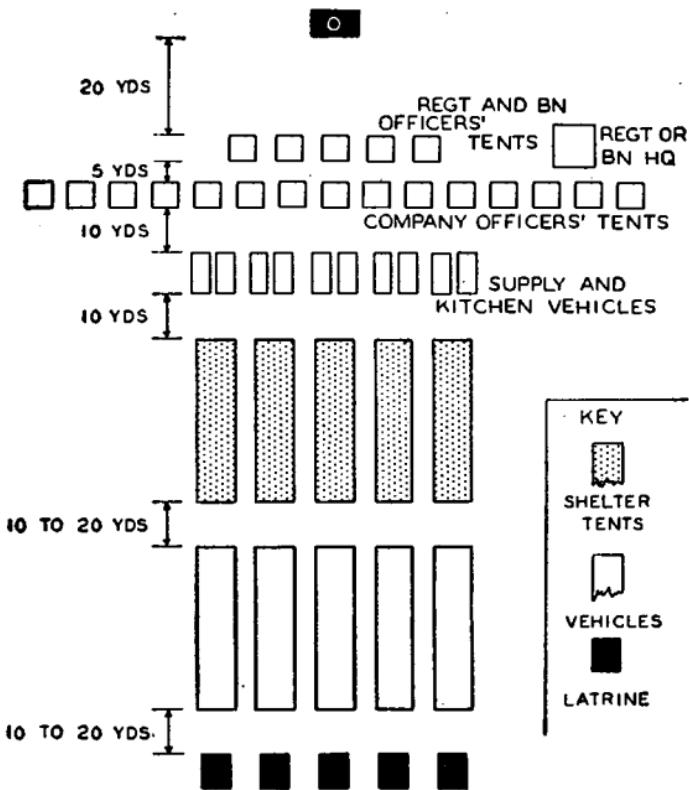


Figure 68. An alternate formation for field inspection.

receiving the report, orders the troops to prepare for inspection.

d. When a band is present, it plays during the inspection.

e. When desired, an alternate formation may be used (fig. 68) with shelter tents pitched in lines separate from the lines of vehicles. The shelter tents may be pitched in double lines by company or similar unit, forming a company street. The vehicles are

in line in extension of the street of the corresponding company.

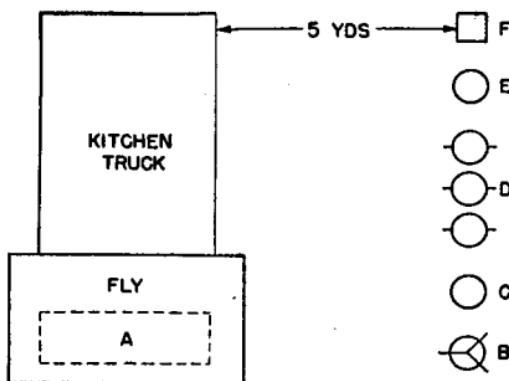
f. The company officers' tents are erected facing their respective company streets.

g. The colors are placed in front of the commanding officer's tent. The guidon is placed at the right front of each company commander's tent.

190. Display of Equipment

a. Vehicles are displayed with hoods raised; engine compartments, doors, and battery boxes open; and tailgates down. The tools are displayed directly in front of each vehicle.

b. The mounted weapons are prepared for action.



LEGEND

- A. SERVING TABLE
- B. LISTER BAG
- C. GARBAGE PIT
- D. HOT WATER
- E. GREASE PIT
- F. FUEL (IF REQUIRED)

Figure 69. A type layout for kitchen equipment.

The towed weapons are uncoupled, moved two yards to the rear, and prepared for action.

c. Organizational equipment is displayed on the ground in the rear of the vehicle. The kitchens may be displayed as shown in figure 69. Additional equipment not shown in figure 69 is placed under the kitchen fly and in the kitchen truck.

d. Individual equipment, including weapons, is displayed in front of the shelter tents as prescribed in FM 21-15.

CHAPTER 12

TRAINING NOTES

191. General

- a. The training schedule contained in this chapter is published as a guide and may be modified to accommodate any situation.
- b. This training is designed primarily for the first 8 weeks of military training for all soldiers. The number of hours scheduled is considered to be the minimum amount of time to devote to this subject.
- c. No more than nine men should be assigned to each instructor until the fifth week of training.

192. Allotment of Training Hours for Minimum Training Schedule

The 34 hours of training are scheduled by weeks as follows:

<i>Week of training</i>	<i>Hours per week</i>
1st	5
2d	5
3d	5
4th	5
5th	4
6th	2
7th	4
8th	4

193. Minimum Training Schedule

P ¹	H ²	Lessons	Text references	Area	Training aids and equipment
1	1	School of Soldier without arms: general instructions, definitions, position of attention, rests, facings, hand salute (C, D, PE).	Pars. 17-22	Drill ground.	Cartridge belt.
2	1	Steps and marchings, cadence, mark time, half-step, double time, double time in place (C, D, PE).	Pars. 23-28	do	Do.
3	1	Side step, to march backward, to march to the rear while marching, to change step, route step, at ease march (C, D, PE).	Pars. 29-34	do	Do.
4	1	Review of above instruction (C, PE) -- Oral Exam on instructional periods 1-4 (C, E).	Pars. 17-34	do	Do.
5	1	Manual of arms for rifles: order arms, rest positions with the rifle; right shoulder arms (C, D, PE).	Pars. 17-34	do	Do.
6	1	Port arms, left shoulder arms, present arms, (C, D, PE).	Pars. 36-40	do	Rifle, cartridge belt.
7	1		Pars. 41-43	do	Do.

8	1	Inspection arms, rifle salute, sling and unsling arms, fix and unfix bayonets (C, D, PE).	Pars. 44-47	do	Do.
9	1	Review of instructional periods 5-8 (C, PE).	Pars. 36-47	do	Do.
10	1	Oral examination on instructional periods 5-8 (C, E).	Pars. 36-47	do	Do.
11	1	Squad drill: definitions forming the squad, dismiss the squad, aline the squad (C, D, PE).	Pars. 61-66	do	Do.
12	1	Squad drill: to change interval while in line; to march the squad from a line; to change the direction of a column; to march to the flank; to count off (C, D, PE).	Pars. 67-71	do	Do.
13	1	To stack arms; to take arms; to form a column of twos from a file; to form a file from a column of twos; to march to the oblique (C, D, PE).	Pars. 72-76	do	Do.
14	1	Review of instructional periods 11-13, (C, PE).	Pars. 61-76	do	Do.
15	1	Oral examination on instructional periods 11-13 (C, E).	Pars. 61-76	do	Do.

See footnotes at end of table.

P ¹	H ²	Lessons	Text references	Area	Training aids and equipment
16	1	Platoon drill: general instructions; definitions; rules for the guide; formations to form the platoon; squad drill applicable (C, D, PE).	Pars. 77-82	Drill ground.	Rifle, cartridge belt.
17	1	Open and close ranks; to change interval while in column; to change the direction of a column; to incline to the right or left; to form a file and re-form (C, D, PE).	Pars. 83-86	do	Do.
18	1	To form a column of twos from threes and re-form; to form a column of twos from fours and re-form; to form for shelter tents and re-form (C, D, PE).	Pars. 87-89	do	DI.
19	1	Review of instructional periods 16-18 (C, PE).	Pars. 77-89	do	Do.
20	1	Oral examination on instructional periods 16-19 (C, E).	Pars. 77-89	do	Do.
21	1	Company drill: general formations; to form the company; to dismiss	Pars. 90-98	do	Do.

		the company; supplementary commands; to aline the company: to open or close ranks; to change interval; to form a column of files or twos (C, D, PE).	Pars. 99-106	do
22	1	To form a com any mass when in column, to form an extended mass; to form a column from extended mass; to form a column of platoons in line; to form a column from a company in mass; to change direction in a mass formation; to aline a mass or extended mass formation; to correct distance between platoons (C, D, PE).	Pars. 99-106	do
23	1	Review of instructional periods 21-22 (C, PE).	Pars. 90-106	do
24	1	Oral examination covering instructional periods 21-23 (C, E).	Pars. 90-106	do
25	1	Battalion: general instructions; formations; to form in column; Bn in line with companies in line; Bn in line with companies in mass forma-	Pars. 107-115	do

See footnotes at end of table.

P:	H: ¹	Lessons	Text references	Area	Training aids and equipment
26	1	tion; form battalion in mass; dismissal of battalions (C, D, PE). Regimental formations (D, PE) -----	Pars. 116-118-----	Do.	Rifle, cartridge belt.
27	1	Reviews: formations; reviewing party; retreat; presentations and honors; inspections; decorations and awards; march in review (D, PE).	Pars. 119-126-----	Drill ground. do-----	Do.
28	2	Battalion and regimental ceremonial parades; street parades (D, PE). Company inspections: formation procedures (C, D, PE).	Pars. 127-130-----	do-----	Do.
29	1	Company inspections: formation procedures (C, D, PE).	Pars. 157-158-----	do-----	Do.
30	1	Inspection of personal field equipment while in ranks (D, PE).	Pars. 159-160-----	do-----	Do.
31	1	Battalion: general review-----	All previous par. references.	do-----	Do.
32	1	Written Exam (E) -----	do-----	do-----	Do.
Total hours: 33					

¹ Period.
² Hours.

C—Conference.
D—Demonstration.

PE—Practical exercise.
E—Examination.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

AR 600-25 Salutes and Honors.
AR 840-10 Flags.
SR 110-1-1 Index of Army Motion Pictures,
 Kinescope Recordings, and Film
 Strips.
SR 320-5-1 Dictionary of United States Army
 Terms.
SR 600-25-1 Rendition of Salutes and Honors.
SR 840-10-1 Description and Use of Flags, Gui-
 dons, Tabards, and Automobile
 Plates.
FM 21-5 Military Training Aids.
FM 21-15 Individual Clothing and Equipment.
FM 23-5 U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1.
FM 23-7 Carbine, Caliber .30, M1, M1A1,
 M2, and M3.
FM 23-15 Browning Automatic Rifle, Caliber
 .30, 1918A2.
FM 23-35 Pistols and Revolvers.
FM 26-5 Interior Guard Duty.

APPENDIX II

MASTER KEY TO SYMBOLS

Note. The symbol for battalion sergeant major does not appear in the reference key below. It is used only once in this manual (fig. 46). It is the same base symbol used for platoon or first sergeant but has three cross bars on the staff.

	REGIMENTAL COMMANDER AND STAFF		SECCIÓN LEADER
	BATTALION COMMANDER AND STAFF		SQUAD LEADER
	COMPANY COMMANDER		ASSISTANT SQUAD LEADER
	EXECUTIVE OFFICER		RIFLEMAN
	WARRANT OFFICER		
	RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER		TRUCK DRIVER
	PLATOON LEADER		COLORS
	FIRST SERGEANT		GUIDON BEARER
	PLATOON SERGEANT		MESSENGER
	ASSISTANT PLATOON SERGEANT		VEHICLE

Figure 70. Master key to symbols in figures.

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